

The Order for Transportation from San Francisco to Manila.

HTS:EMB.

Address Reply To  
Chief of Transportation Service  
(Rail Transportation Branch)  
Munitions Building

WAR DEPARTMENT  
TRANSPORTATION SERVICE  
WASHINGTON

June 30, 1919.

Refer to File RT 541.1

From: Chief of Transportation Service, Rail Transportation Branch.  
To: Mr. Clyde H. Tavenner,  
(Through Bureau of Insular Affairs).  
Subject: Overseas Transportation:

1. Instructions have been given to the Zone and Port Transportation Officer, Fort Mason, San Francisco, California, to furnish first class transportation from San Francisco to Manila for yourself, wife and two children on the Army Transport THOMAS scheduled to sail at noon on July 26, 1919.

2. Owing to the crowded condition of transports, it is necessary to assign all passengers strictly according to rank in which case it may be necessary to assign some who are entitled to first class accommodations to second class quarters, with privilege of first class deck and saloon, if practicable.

3. The accompanying circular gives the rates charged for subsistence enroute and other information for your guidance.

By authority of the Chief of Transportation Service:

*W.C. Koenig*  
W. C. KOENIG,  
Lt. Col. C.A.C.

P.S. The Port and Zone Transportation Officer, San Francisco, California, has been instructed to make shipment of your automobile when space is available on Army transport without displacing Army supplies.

Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, Washington, D. C., July 1, 1919.----To Mr. Clyde H. Tavenner, Seibert, Colorado.

NS-101/L



# THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## PASSPORT



### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:  
I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States of America, hereby request all whom it may concern to permit

Clyde H. Tavernier  
a citizen of the United States, safely and freely to pass and in case of need to give him all lawful Aid and Protection.

This passport is valid for use only in the following countries and for objects specified, unless amended.

Hong Kong, China  
Japan

Recreation

The bearer is accompanied by



Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of State at the City of Washington the 11th day of July in the year 1919 and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty third.

Phil Lansing

#### PERSONAL DESCRIPTION

Age 37 years Mouth medium  
Height 5'6 1/2 in Chin square  
Forehead high Hair dark  
Eyes blue Complexion fair  
Nose Roman Face oval  
Distinguishing marks  
Place of birth Cordova, Ill  
Date of birth Feb 4th 1882  
Occupation Career

This is to certify that the attached photograph bears the signature, and is in likeness of the person to whom this passport is issued. In witness whereof a seal of the Department is hereunto set upon the photograph.



Clyde H. Tavernier

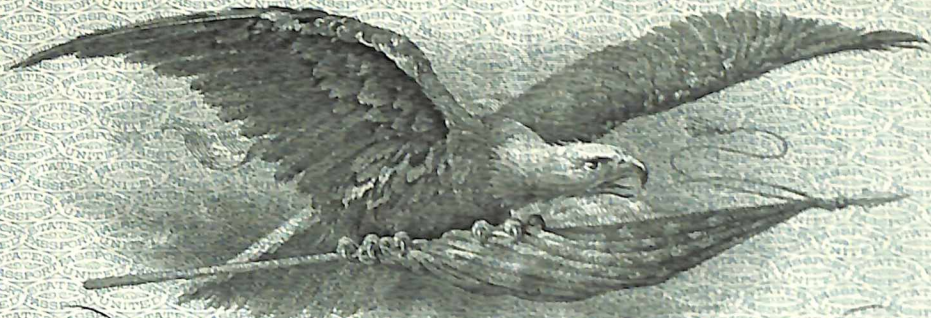
SIGNATURE OF BEARER

No 95272



# THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## PASSPORT



### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:  
I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States of America, hereby request all whom it may concern to permit  
*Isabel Elsa Tavenner*  
a citizen of the United States, safely and freely to pass and in case of need to give her all lawful aid and protection.  
This passport is valid for use only in the following countries and for objects specified, unless amended.

*Hong Kong Japan Travel*  
*China*

The bearer is accompanied by her two minor children,  
*Lucinda and Elsa*

Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of State at the City of Washington, the 11<sup>th</sup> day of July in the year 1919 and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty third year.

*Phil Lausma*



#### PERSONAL DESCRIPTION

Age *27 years* Mouth *medium*  
Height *5'5" in* Chin *recessed*  
Forehead *high* Hair *brown*  
Eyes *blue* Complexion *fair*  
Nose *short* Face *oval*  
Distinguishing marks  
Place of birth *Washington D.C.*  
Date of birth *Nov. 30<sup>th</sup> 1891*  
Occupation



*Isabel Elsa Tavenner*  
No. 95304

SIGNATURE OF BEARER



Philippines  
CHARGE TO  
GOVERNMENT RATE.

Mck---

## WAR DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON.

July 1, 1919.

Clyde H. Tavenner,  
Seibert, (Colordao.) *Colorado.*

Transport will sail July twenty-sixth. Transportation on it has

ock Island (Ill.)  
rgus, June 29, 1919 been authorized for yourself, wife and children.

Carmack,  
Insular Bureau.

### TAVENNER GOES TO PHILIPPINES

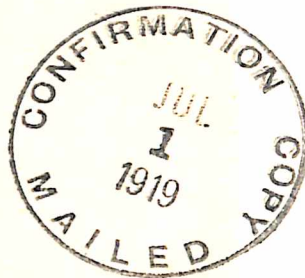
Former Congressman in Rock Is-  
land on Way West for the Is-  
land Mission.

Former Congressman and Mrs.  
Clyde H. Tavenner and their chil-  
dren, were in the city today en-  
route to the Philippine islands.  
They had paid a brief visit to Cor-  
dova, their former home, on their  
way west from Washington. They  
will sail from San Francisco July  
15 and will be in the islands a  
month or more.

Mr. Tavenner is in the employ  
of the Philippine mission, appoint-  
ed by the island legislature for the  
purpose of presenting to the Amer-  
ican people their appeal for inde-  
pendence. They expect to conduct  
a campaign until their object is at-  
tained. Mr. Tavenner is going to  
the islands to gather data for pub-  
licity in this country.

*Mr. T. F. Dooley*

VALLEJO, CAL.

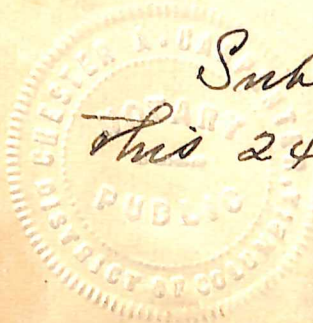


Washington, D.C., June 24, 1919.

This is to certify that I, Laura L. Martin, residing at 201 E street,  
S.E., Washington, D. C., am the mother of Mrs. Clyde H. Tavenner, whose  
name previous to her marriage was Isabel Elsa Martin, and that she was  
born in Washington, D.C., on November 30th, 1891.

Signed, Laura L. Martin.

*Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 24<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1919.*



*C. A. Carpenter  
Notary Public*

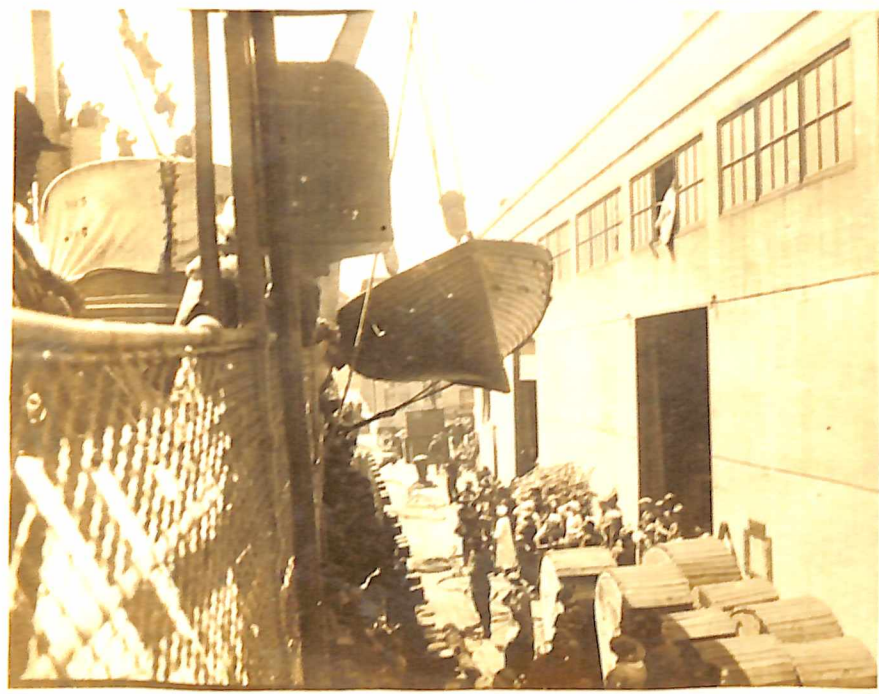




A Brief Stop at Oroville, Calif., June 23, 1919.

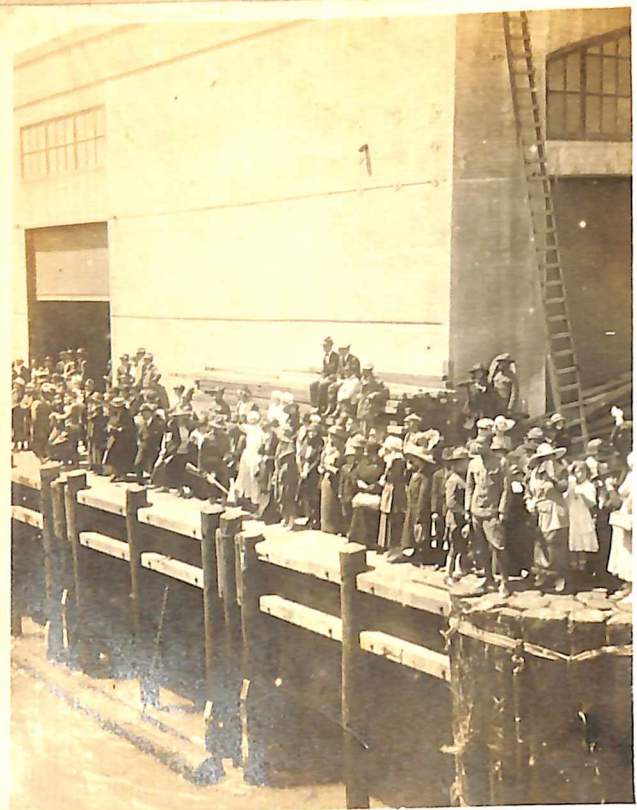


The Transport Thomas, on which we traveled from San Francisco to Hawaii, to Honolulu, Japan, Siberia, and Manila.



An Exciting Moment--the Transport Thomas Getting Ready to Sail Across the Pacific from its Pier at San Francisco, June 26, 1919.

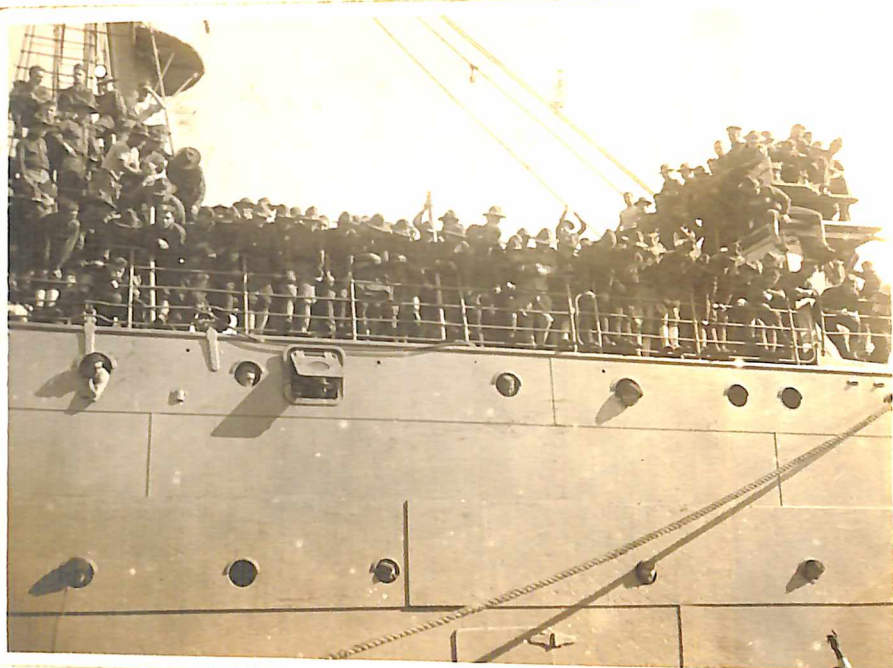
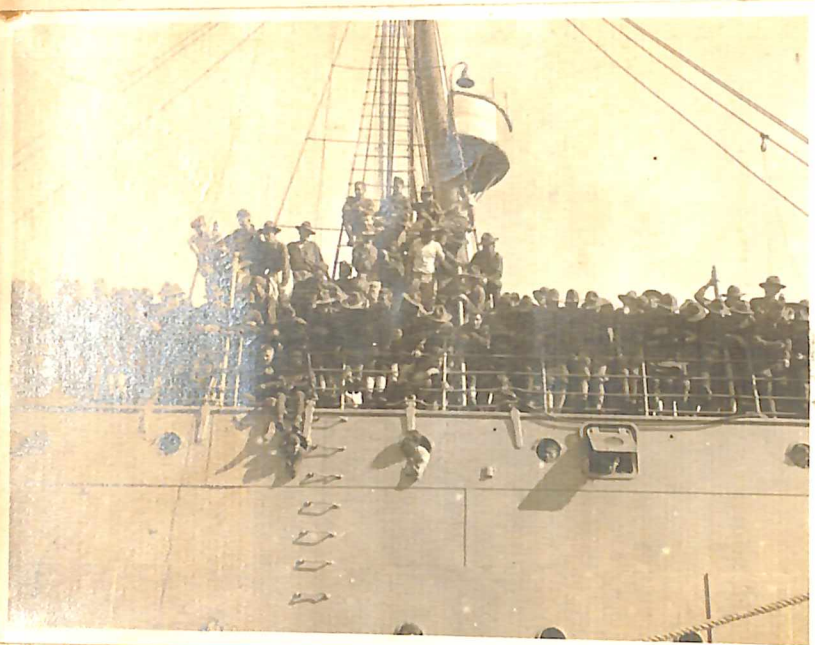




At last we actually leave San Francisco pier on our voyage to the Orient. We traveled 21,000 miles on round trip.



View of soldiers on deck of steamer. We had about 2,000 soldiers aboard, also large quantities of munitions for Siberia.



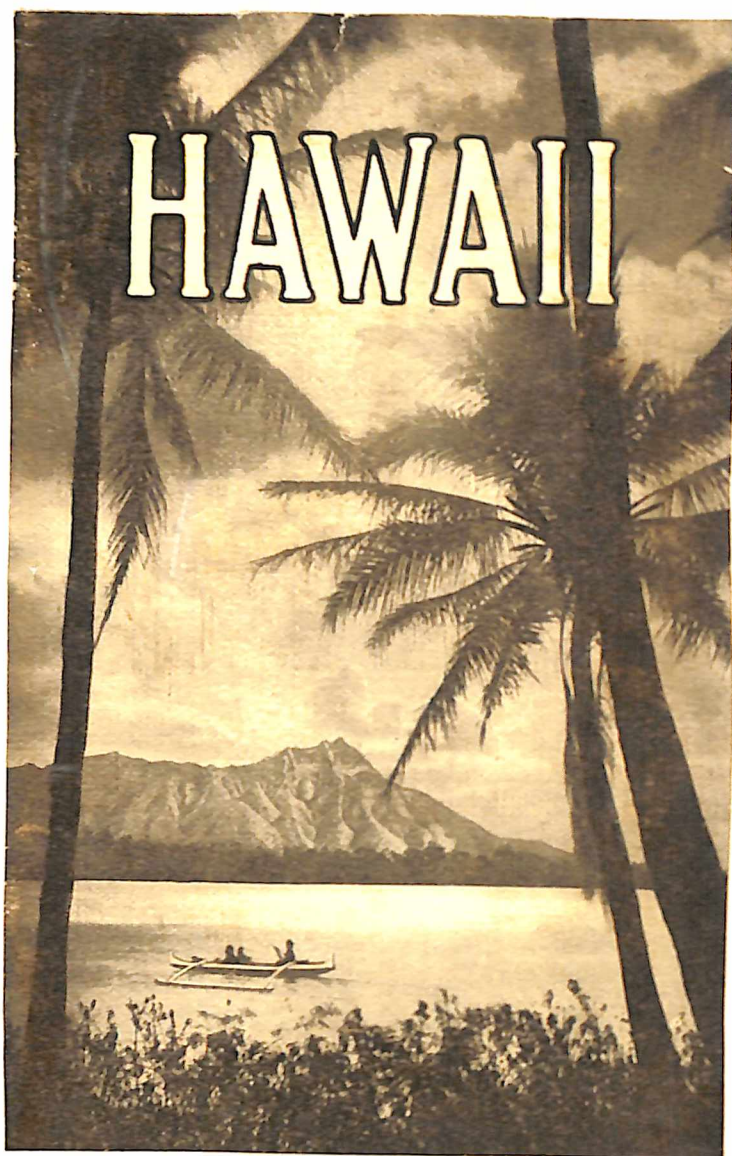
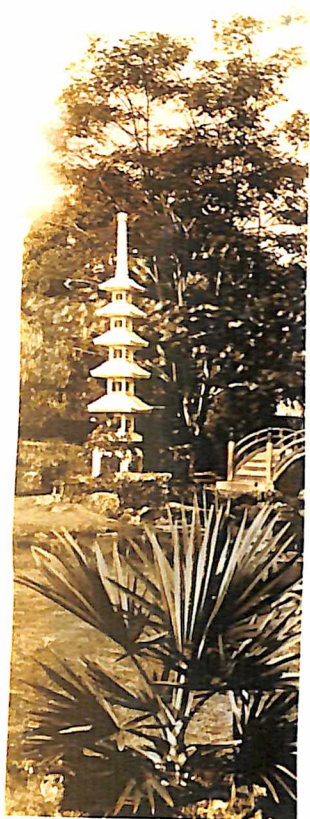
Views of soldiers on board the Transport Thomas.



Some of our acquaintances on board ship. We ate at the same table with this group throughout trip to Manila, 40 days, and had many enjoyable hours with them playing cards, visiting ports, etc.

1919





After sailing for 7 days, covering 2,089 miles,  
we put into Harbor at Honolulu, one of the most  
beautiful cities in the world.

1919







Viewing a rice field near Honolulu.  
Hawaiian chauffeur is man in picture.



The Beach at Waikiki.

#### CITIES AND POPULATION

Honolulu, the capital and principal city, is situated on the island of Oahu, 2020 miles from San Francisco. It has a population of about 75,000. All important trans-Pacific steamer lines meet at Honolulu, and most of the large houses doing business in the Islands have headquarters in that city. It is also the tourist mecca of the Pacific.



Honolulu, the Capital City, is the real "Crossroads of the Pacific."



Seeing the Sights of Honolulu.



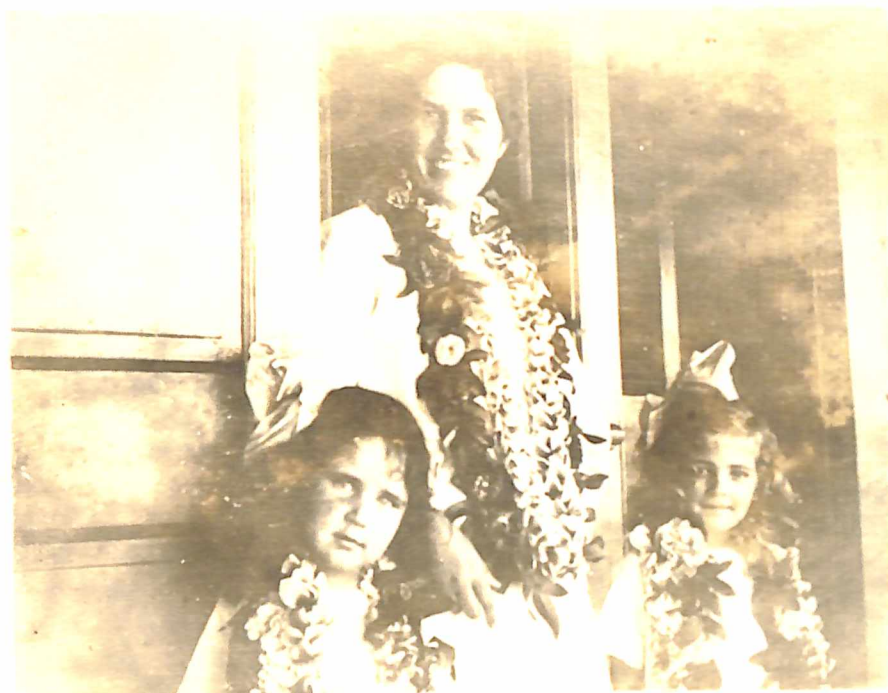


The "Thomas" at the Dock in Honolulu.



Four passengers on the "Thomas" that made the trip from Sanfrancisco to Manila, and played all the way.

1919







Hawaiian Outrigger Canoe "On the Beach at Waikiki."

According to the Governor of Hawaii's report, June 30, 1917, the estimated population of Hawaii is 250,627, including the U. S. military forces, divided as follows:

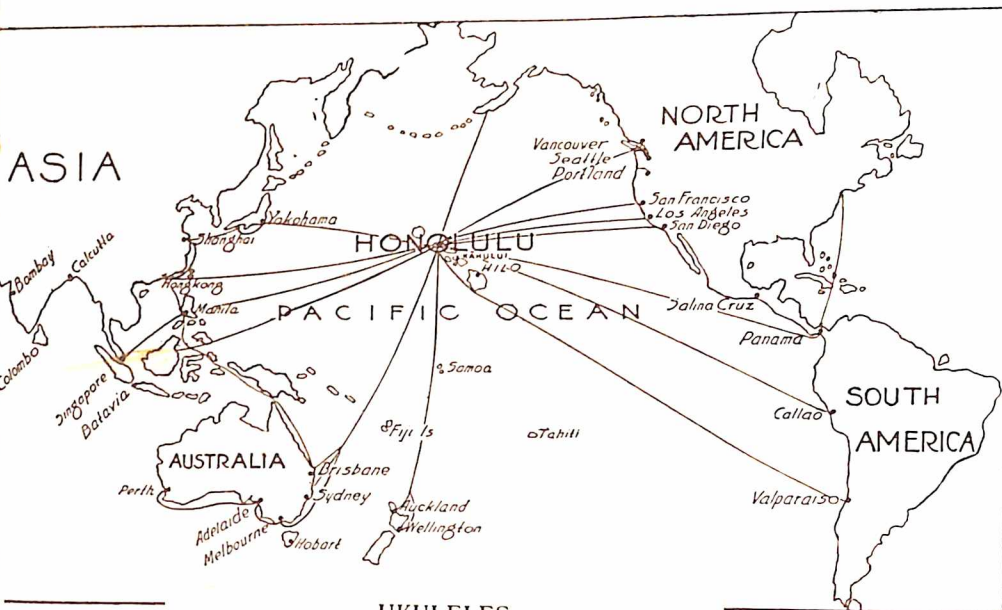
Japanese.....	102,479
Hawaiian.....	23,450
Portuguese.....	23,990
Chinese.....	22,100
American.....	30,118
British.....	
German.....	
Russian.....	19,100
Filipinos.....	15,850
Part-Hawaiian.....	5,240
Porto Rican.....	2,920
Spanish.....	5,380
All others.....	
Total.....	250,627

#### FLOWERS AND TREES

Ferns, creepers, vines, plants and trees grow in tropical profusion in Hawaii. Groves of kukui trees (*aleuritis moluccana*), with their light, yellow-green leaves, adorn the mountain sides. The kernel of the nut of this tree was used to furnish the oil for the crude lamps of the ancient Hawaiians. The manufacture of kukui oil is one of Hawaii's promising infant industries. The koa tree (Hawaiian mahogany) furnishes a hardwood extensively used for furniture. Ohia wood is used for furniture, flooring, paving, railroad ties and posts. Banana, lehua, lauhala and palms furnish materials for mats. The monkeypod and banyan are splendid trees much in evidence. The mango, with its delicious fruit, thrives on all the larger islands. Then there are the breadfruit, orange, eucalyptus, mulberry, and kiawe or algaroba. The latter was introduced in 1837 by Father Bachelot, and the first of its kind may still be seen in the grounds of the Catholic Mission on Fort street, Honolulu.

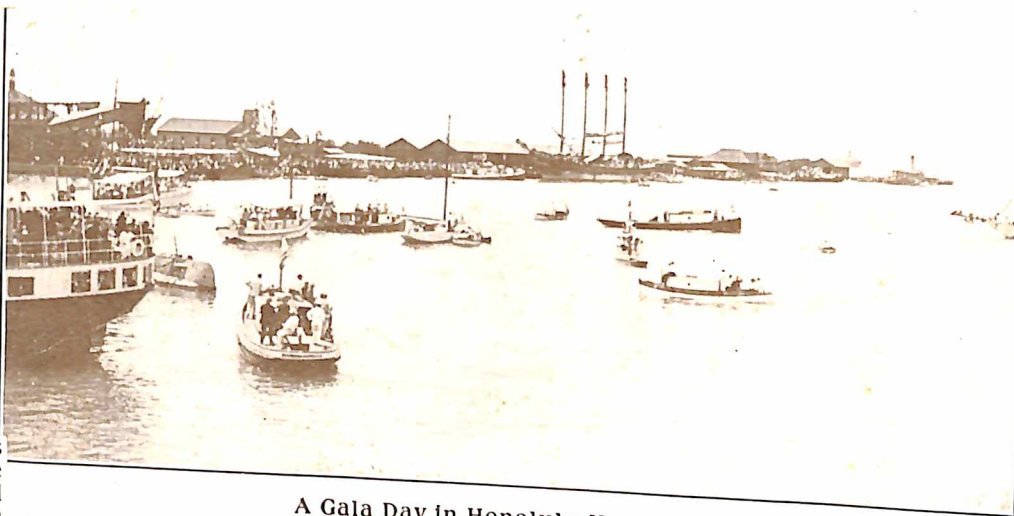
#### HAWAIIAN RACE

The Hawaiians are a stalwart race. They are generous, pleasure-loving, natural musicians and orators, usually well educated, as compulsory education has been in vogue for nearly 50 years. They never were cannibals. They welcomed the earliest visitors gladly, and speedily embraced religion, when brought to them by American missionaries from New England in 1820. The Hawaiians were never savages. They have straight hair; and, although the Caucasian race dominates, native blood is found in the highest social and business circles of the Islands.



#### UKULELES

The manufacture of ukuleles, the little Hawaiian musical instruments which have become the rage all over the mainland, has become a leading industry, and the factories are turning out thousands every year. Every Hawaiian made ukulele carries a "made-in-Hawaii" label. Hawaiian music is everywhere the rage.

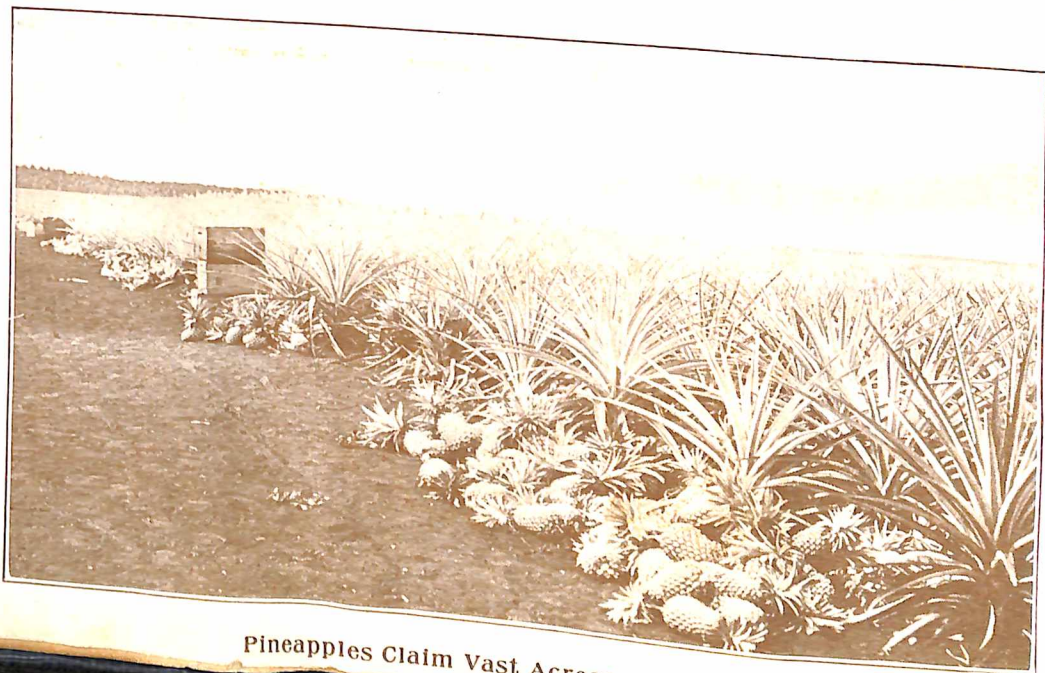


A Gala Day in Honolulu Harbor.

The flowers of Hawaii are legion, the hibiscus in its thousands of varieties being one of the most noticeable. Perhaps the most wonderful flower is the night-blooming cereus, which blooms after sunset during July, August and September, and ranges from eight to twelve inches in length, with a large white, deep calyx shading to a rich yellow within the heart.

#### HAWAIIAN FRUITS

Pineapples, bananas, alligator (avocado) pears and papayas are the best-known and most-used fruits in Hawaii. Bananas appear in many varieties and in many flavors. The alligator pear and papaya, in season, are to be found at all hotels and restaurants. Cocoanuts abound. Watermelons are plentiful. Mangoes—and there are several different kinds—grow on all the principal islands in great profusion. Breadfruit, China oranges, figs, grapes, guavas, ohelos, ohias (mountain apples), pahas and limes are some of the many fruits found here. A sweet, thin-skinned orange is grown in Kona, Island of Hawaii, and some other parts of the Territory. The grapefruit and the roselle also flourish in Hawaii. Jams, jellies and chutneys are made in Honolulu and exported. Guava jelly and mango chutney are two of the most popular manufactures.

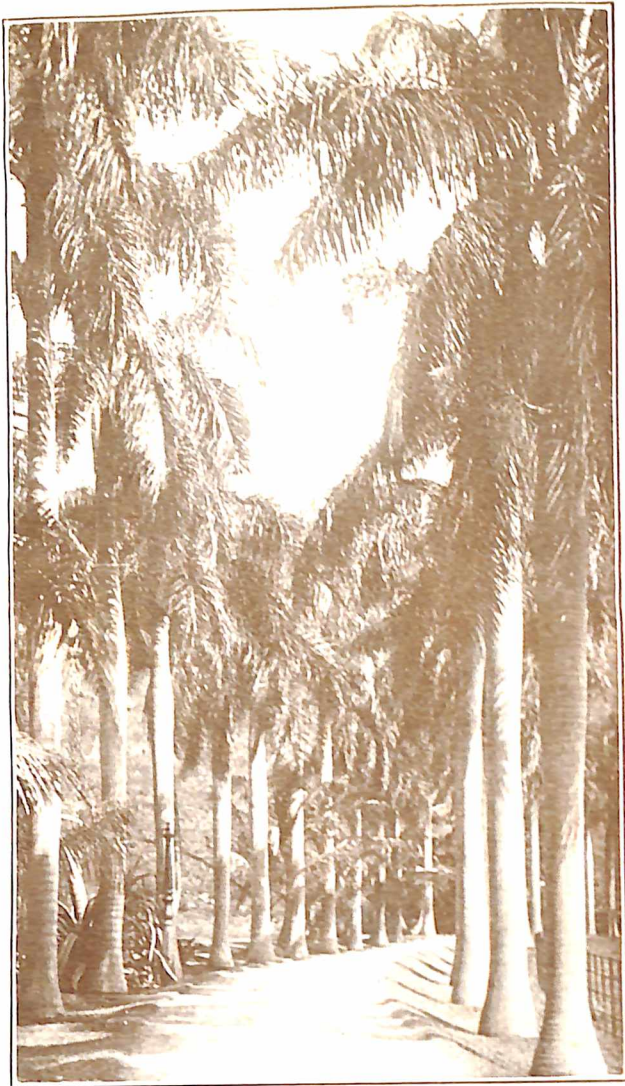


Pineapples Claim Vast Acreages in Hawaii.





Capt. Cook Monument, Kealahou, Hawaii.



Royal Palm Avenue.



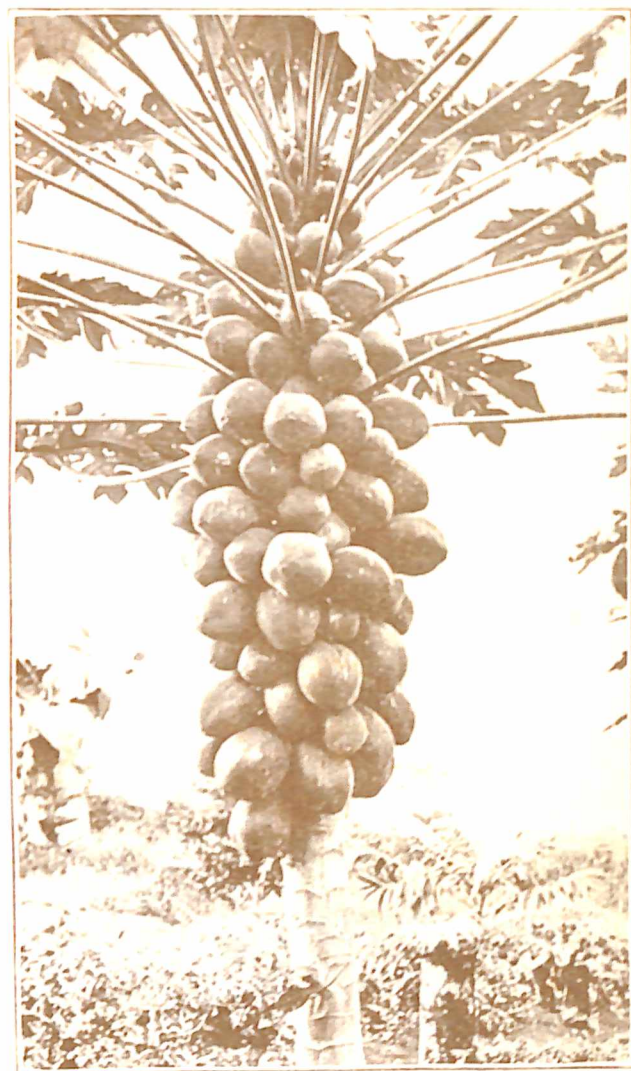
Taro Plant From Which Poi is Made.



Breadfruit—Nature's Product Ready for the Oven.

#### EVENTS IN HAWAII'S HISTORY

- 1555—Islands discovered by Juan Gaetano.
- 1557—Spanish ship wrecked at Kona, Hawaii.
- 1778—Islands discovered by Captain Cook.
- 1779—Death of Captain Cook, Kealahou, Hawaii.
- 1792—Arrival of Captain Vancouver at Kealahou.
- 1793—Vancouver's second visit.
- 1794—Vancouver's third visit.
- 1795—Kamehameha I conquered Oahu.
- 1810—Cession of Kauai to Kamehameha.
- 1819—Death of Kamehameha I.
- 1819—Abolition of idolatry.
- 1820—First American missionaries arrived.
- 1820—First whaleship arrived.
- 1827—First Catholic missionaries arrived.
- 1836—First English newspaper: "Sandwich Island Gazette."
- 1840—First constitution proclaimed.
- 1842—Recognition of independence by the United States.
- 1843—Provisional cession of islands to Great Britain.
- 1843—Restoration of independence by Admiral Thomas.
- 1849—Treaty concluded with United States.
- 1851—Protectorate offered to United States.
- 1853—Arrival of Mormon missionaries.
- 1876—Reciprocity treaty with United States.
- 1881—King Kalakaua toured the world.
- 1887—New constitution proclaimed.
- 1889—Insurrection led by R. W. Wilcox.
- 1891—Death of Kalakaua in San Francisco.
- 1891—Accession of Queen Liliuokalani.
- 1893—Liliuokalani deposed. Provisional Government.
- 1894—Republic of Hawaii established.
- 1895—Insurrection suppressed.
- 1898—American annexation secured.
- 1900—Territorial government begun.
- 1917—Death of Queen Liliuokalani.



Papaya Tree.

#### VOLCANOES

Kilauea, the world's greatest living volcano, is on the Island of Hawaii about 225 miles south and east of Honolulu.

A road, seven miles in length, completed a few years ago goes from the hotels actually upon the floor of the main crater of the great volcano, over which it is possible to drive to within a few hundred feet of the living fire-pit. This road winds through marvelously fascinating scenery, descending some six hundred feet before finally reaching the old lava floor of the great crater.

For the past several years the Volcano of Kilauea has been more active than usual and has been visited by many thousands of tourists. At times it has been exceedingly spectacular in its display of natural pyrotechnics, though even in its periods of comparative quiet, this volcano may truly be considered one of the world's most awe-inspiring marvels.

Bananas and rice culture are largely in the hands of Orientals. Most of the rice grown is consumed locally. The banana industry is of much importance, and the shipping facilities are such that the market on the coast is regularly supplied. The sisal fiber business is important, and the product is of exceptionally high grade.

Tobacco raising is in its infancy, and its success is slowly being demonstrated. There are several companies engaged in the business, and a quantity of high-grade wrapper leaf has been produced in the past few years.

Practically all known tropical and semi-tropical fruits are produced, though aside from pineapples and bananas few are of much commercial value abroad.

#### SURF RIDING

A daring and distinctively Hawaiian aquatic sport is surf riding. It is most fascinating to watch the men and boys standing erect on their surfboards dashing shoreward, topping the crest of the highest waves. Much practice and great skill is required to excel in this sport. A number of ladies and children have become proficient and tourists pick up the art in a fortnight. A sport which is enjoyed by all is riding the surf in outrigger canoes. Under guidance of skillful Hawaiian paddlers, it is perfectly safe, though thrilling in the extreme.

A Hawaiian, Duke Kahanamoku, in the Olympic sports at Stockholm, Sweden, in July, 1912, easily became the world's champion 100-meter swimmer, and yet retains the title, and makes his home at Waikiki Beach, the famous watering resort, where he is a conspicuous figure almost daily.





Old Royal Palace, now Government Building, at Honolulu.

# HAWAII

## Geography and History

The Territory of Hawaii, annexed to the United States in 1898, lies in the North Pacific Ocean, between 18° 54' and 22° 14' North Latitude, and 154° 48' and 160° 13' West Longitude, being about 2,020 miles S.W. of San Francisco.

The Islands were discovered by Captain James Cook, the English Navigator, in 1778. In the thirteenth century a Japanese junk touched at Maui, (legend) and about the year 1557 survivors of a wrecked Spanish ship bound from Mexico to the Philippines, landed on southern Hawaii, (legend).

There are eight inhabited islands, the largest being Hawaii, from which the group takes its name, with an area of 4,015 square miles. The second is Maui, 728 square miles; and then come Oahu 598, Kauai 547, Molokai 261, Lanai 139, Niihau 97, Kahoolawe 69 square miles, or a total area of 6,449 square miles.



"On the Beach at Waikiki." Just after this snapshot was taken, a big wave came in unnoticed and knocked both young ladies off their feet, giving them a bath and frightening them half to death.

### A MID-PACIFIC EDEN

The Hawaiian Islands have never harbored a snake of any kind nor a reptile or insect more dangerous than a bee or wasp. There is no other semi-tropical land in the world where one may roam from sea beach to mountain top, on plain or in deepest jungle, with absolutely nothing to fear from any animate creature. Moreover, there are no common poisonous plants, such as poison ivy or poison oak, in any part of the Territory. These beautiful islands are indeed favored above all other spots on Earth as an all-the-year-round playground.

When summer heat is suffocating on the mainland, Hawaii enjoys soft breezes; in winter, when the mainland is in the freezing grip of King Frost, Hawaii is warm and balmy. Hawaii is reached by steamer from the Pacific Coast over the "Smooth Water Route," as Wm. H. Crane, the eminent actor declared the voyage over the Sun Kissed Seas in July and August.

### HOSPITALITY AND DAILY LIFE

Hawaiian hospitality is famous the world over. Visitors from every walk in life have proclaimed its open-handed lavishness. Perhaps the greatest factor in establishing its justly favorable reputation is the Hawaiian luau or native feast. Mats, ferns and ti-leaves upon the floor or ground are sometimes a substitute for tables and chairs, while fingers are used in place of table silver. Meats and fish are prepared in a manner that add much to the zest of the diner. Poi, the national staple dish, of course takes a prominent part in the feast. It was formerly served in large and beautifully polished wooden calabashes. Many of the dishes set before the guest will well repay investigation. The hula dance which in former times characterized many Hawaiian feasts is gradually being eliminated. In its original form, the dance possessed real religious significance.



Part of 4000-foot hedge of The Night Blooming Cereus, Honolulu.



# Outs

## THOMAS BRINGS CAVALRY, COAST ARTILLERY, HERE

Transport Also Brings Officers  
and Families; Troops For  
Vladivostok On Board

COLONEL KUMPE OF  
SIGNAL CORPS ARRIVES

German Aliens Returning To Ma-  
nila; Naval Commander Re-  
ports For Duty

With 94 coast artillery and 346 caval-  
ry troops for service in Hawaii, and a  
number of army officers and enlisted  
men and their families as passengers,  
and with her usual quartermaster's sup-  
ply cargo aboard, the United States  
army transport Thomas docked at Pier  
5 at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning.  
Her stay will be brief, but sufficient  
to give through passengers on her a  
day ashore, for the Thomas will not  
sail until noon today. She will pro-  
ceed direct to Vladivostok, thence to  
Nagasaki and then drop down to Ma-  
nila for which port she has a number of  
troops.

Besides 39 pay passengers, the Thom-  
as is carrying to Vladivostok 682 re-  
cruits for replacements in the American  
expeditionary forces which are guard-  
ing the Trans-Siberian railway in ter-  
ritory extending from Vladivostok as  
far west as the limits of Admiral Kol-  
chak's control. Other replacements  
are to pass through here on transports  
following the Thomas.

### Aliens for Manila

The Thomas has 275 troops for Ma-  
nila this trip, 89 pay passengers, and in  
addition 20 German aliens who are re-  
turning to the seat of the Philippine  
territorial government in hopes of find-  
ing employment. These are but a van-  
guard of other German aliens expected  
to return to Manila, where, before the  
United States entered the war, sub-  
jects of the then Kaiser flourished in  
many branches of commerce.

When the Thomas sails at noon today,  
she will have only four or five pas-  
sengers, including Colonel J. W. Heard  
and wife who are enroute for Manila,  
where Colonel Heard has been assigned

to command of the 9th Cavalry at  
Camp Stotsenburg.

### Colonel Kumpe Arrives

Arriving on the Thomas was Colonel  
George E. Kumpe, who will take charge  
of Signal Corps activities at Schofield  
and his wife and children. Lieutenant  
Colonel Manuel M. Garrett, quar-  
termasters corps, who was last here 10  
years ago as a lieutenant of the 20th  
Infantry, also arrived. Colonel Gar-  
rett at that time married Miss Spauld-  
ing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. I.  
Spaulding. Mrs. Garrett and children  
accompanied the Colonel.

Major George H. Hicks, of the infan-  
try, returning from leave of absence,  
greeted friends here. Major J. W. C.  
Abbott of the Coast Artillery Corps,  
who also has been on leave, returned  
yesterday. Major Abbott held the rank  
of colonel during the war, but has since  
been returned to his permanent rank.  
Mrs. Hicks and Mrs. Abbott accom-  
panied their husbands.

Captain W. D. Collins and First Lieut-  
enant Clarence W. Dresser, Coast Ar-  
tillery Corps, assigned to duty here,  
and their wives were on the transport,  
as were J. E. Strode, former first lieut-  
enant medical corps, and Mrs. Strode.

### Naval Commander Here

Lieutenant Commander James T.  
Alexander, U. S. N., wife and child,  
who came yesterday will form an im-  
portant addition to naval circles. Com-  
mander Alexander will be assigned to  
duty at Pearl Harbor.

Families of a number of officers and  
enlisted men stationed here were greet-  
ed by fathers and husbands at the dock  
yesterday morning. Among officers'  
families who arrived were Mrs. W. V.  
Postle, wife of Lieutenant W. V. Postle  
of the Cavalry; Mrs. W. L. Kutter, wife  
of First Lieutenant Kutter of the Ma-  
rine Corps.

Four army nurses, the Misses Lula  
A. Davis, Kathryn R. Edwards, Bernice  
Hartz and Mary J. Mahoney, were  
brought by the Thomas. They are as-  
signed to duty here.

### Other Passengers

Others on the passenger list includ-  
ed:

Mrs. L. E. Kerr, Mrs. M. E. Turner,  
Miss Ola Mae Miller, Mrs. A. J. Mat-  
thews, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Aden,  
Thomas F. Smith, Mrs. T. H. Smith,  
Mrs. Gordon Gore and two children,  
Mrs. L. S. Lewis, Mrs. S. E. Brown, Mrs.  
E. H. Werdman, Mrs. G. E. Bonnell and  
child; Willard B. Scott, of the War  
Camp Community Service, Mrs. C. F.  
Finkbonner and child, Mrs. G. T. Lom-  
mes, Mrs. Newton S. Waum, Mrs. T.  
G. Luker, Mrs. B. J. Bughee, Mrs. R.  
W. Allen, Mrs. D. C. Condon and child,  
Mrs. M. Mader, Mrs. F. W. Hurlburst  
and child, Mrs. J. Lippertz, Mrs. R. E.  
Milnes and child, Mrs. Vera Springer,  
Mrs. Edith L. Pearson, Mrs. Walter S.  
Smith, Mrs. W. Chappell, Mrs. T. A.  
McLaughton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Seares.

Among those enroute to Vladivostok  
is Major R. E. Parrish of the medical  
corps. Ernest B. Price, assistant sec-  
retary to the American legation at Pe-  
king, and his family are enroute for  
Nagasaki.



Hawaiian Mango—A Luscious Delicacy.



Hawaiian Fisherman—A Type Frequently Met.

Q. M. C. Form 927.  
Approved January 23, 1915.

U. S. Army Transport

No.

Received from

C. H. Truener

Dollars

Cents

for meals from

July 26-1, 1919 to Sept. 1-13, 1919

ONE DAY LOST

3-3215

aug 10/19 J. P. Truener  
Quartermaster Agent.

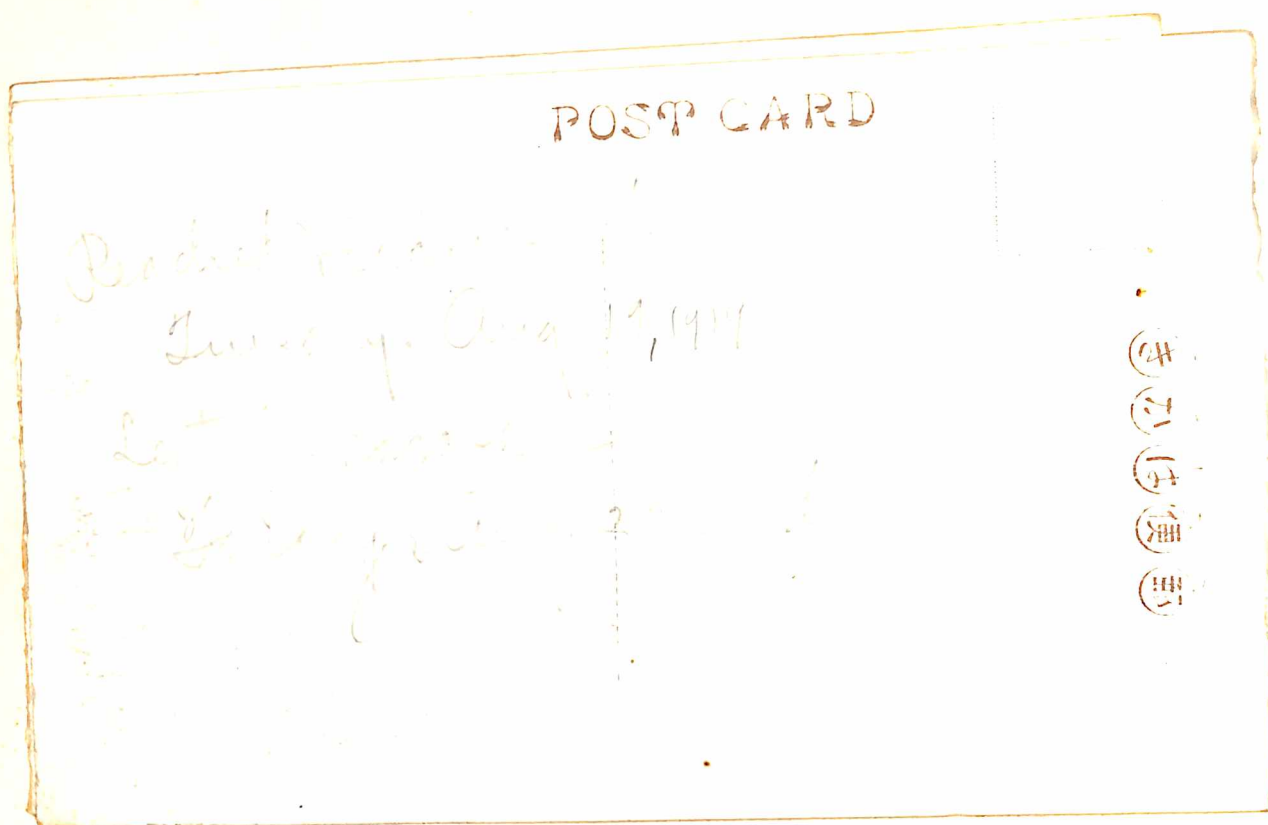




Hawaiian boys waiting for passengers to throw coins into the water, which they dive after and bring up in their mouths--something like ducks.



This snap was taken as the "Thomas" was passing through some of the most northern Islands of Japan, enroute to Russia. It was very foggy.



These scenes were snapped in Vladivostock, Siberia





The Panorama of Vladivostok.

全景德新地浦



When we visited  
still is, for  
beaches, naked  
stayed in

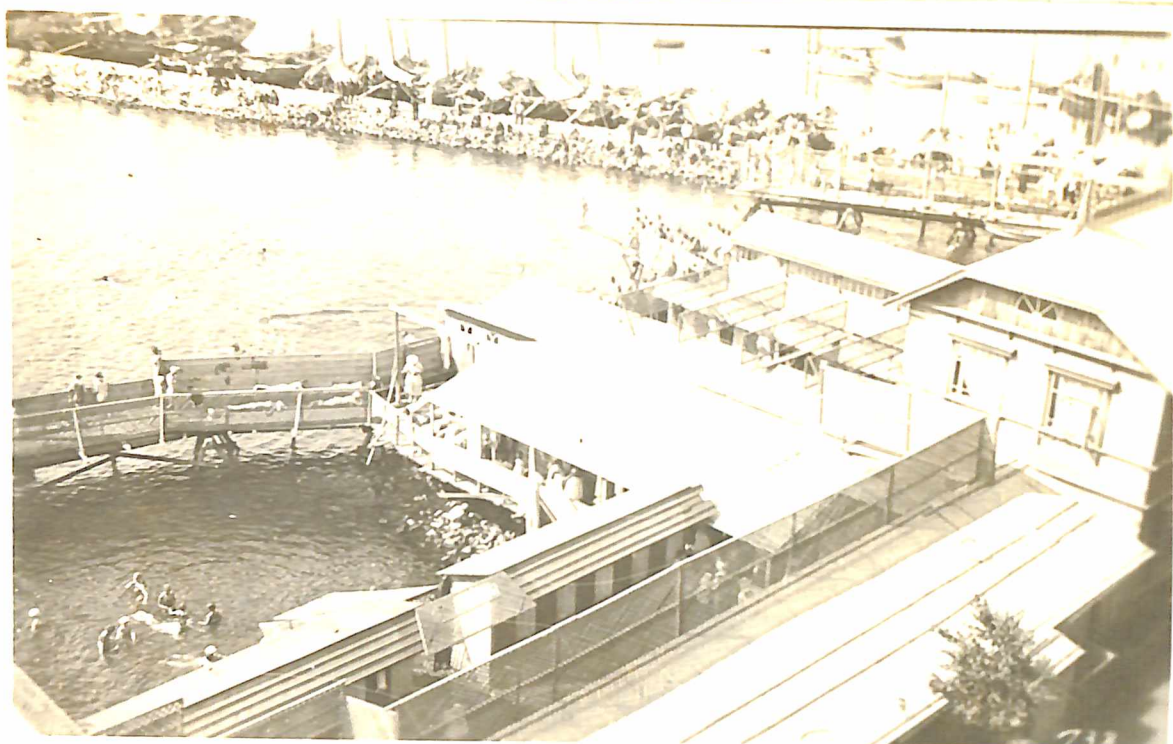




Unloading freight From Transport "Thomas" at Vladivostock, Siberia. The "Thomas" has long since been junked.



Men playing some kind of a game near Vladivostock. A small bag of sand is being used as a sort of punching bag.



When we visited Russia in 1919 it was the custom, and I understand it still is, for men and women to go in bathing together at the public beaches, naked. They do not stare at each other, for to do so is considered impolite. They disrobe in bath houses, or if they are not handy, they undress down to the last stitch publicly on the beach, place their clothes in a neat pile, and run into the water. The nude figures lying sunbathing themselves on the left in the above picture are girls and women. We got our first sight of naked women when as our ship was entering the harbor at Vladivostock three young women, all naked, swam out to meet us. The passengers were amazed, but the three girls got a great kick out of it, waving their hands at us and laughing hilariously.



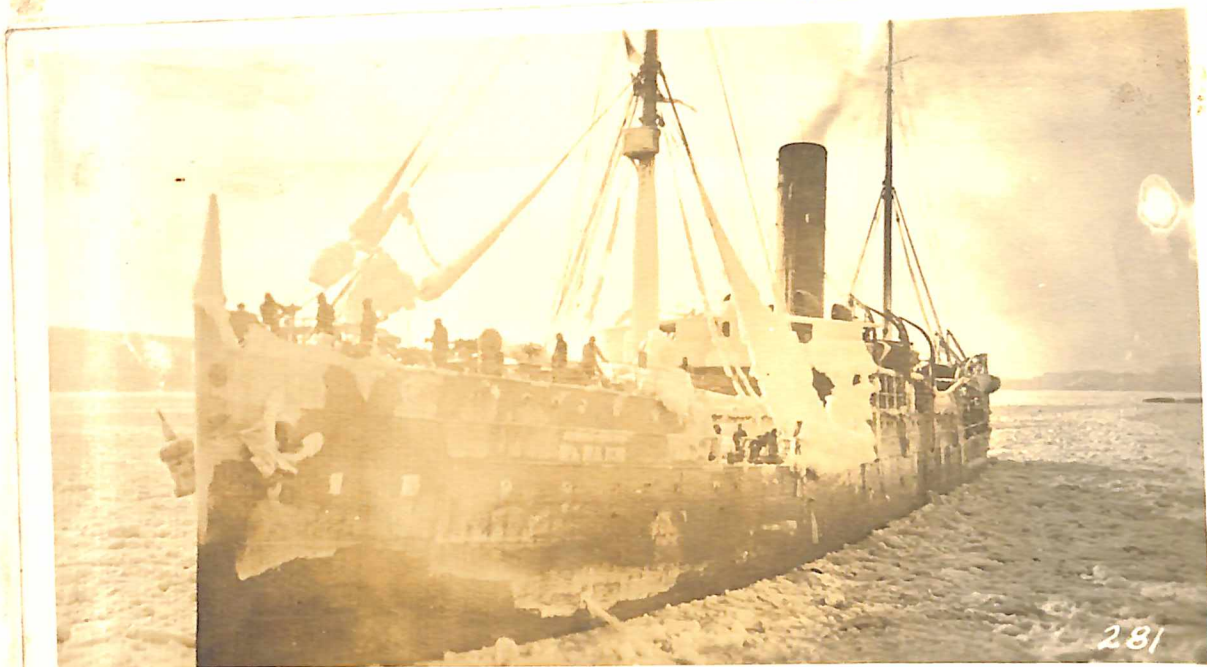




An entire train of war orphans. Snapshot taken at railroad station, Vladivostock.



Snapshot taken at gate of American compound, Vladivostock, Siberia.



The Transport Warren in Vladivostock Harbor, with decks covered with snow and ice.



He will attempt to carry anything on his back, from trunk to piano. These carriers are everywhere, in Vladivostock. This man was "snapped" in front of railroad station.



The German prisoners' quarters at Vladivostock, Siberia. They were permitted to make various things to sell to passengers from the boats



HEADQUARTERS BASE & LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS,  
A. E. F., SIBERIA,

No. 51

Name

Mr. Jenner, Mrs. Jenner, Lucinda Jenner  
+ Elsa Jenner

Rank & Organization

Civilian passenger

Has authority to Board and Leave the Transport when so desired, but will not  
be allowed outside the enclosure of the Base of Supplies. (See Memo. 50, A.E.F.  
S. July 11, 1919).

BY ORDER OF COLONEL SARGENT:

Robert Trigon  
ROBERT TRIGON,

2nd Lieutenant, 31st Infantry,  
Adjutant.

A. T. S. Form 821.

Name

Jenner, Clyde H.

Upper

wife + 2 ch.

Lower

Room No. 51

Settee

Table No. 1

Sitting 2

1-357

Troops Embarking at Vladivostock, Siberia.  
They were starting for home after two  
years in Siberia, and they were happy.



Harvey Anderson  
of Michigan,  
who made the trip  
to Manila on the  
Thomas with us.  
Now teaching in  
the Philippines.





# 紙 信 報 電

送信者		送信車		著		時	
受取人		付受		第		時	
分		局		字		分	
報		號		報		分	
所場捺押印附日及付貼手切便郵							
電報料				電報料			
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定指 名氏所居人信受							
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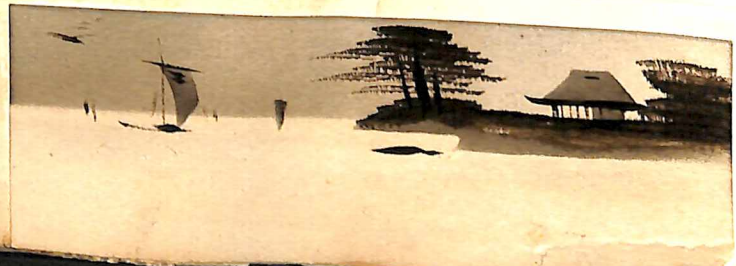
J. KANEZAKI.

NO. 688

四子屋雪小軍



After the Geisha girls danced for us, they posed with us for pictures. We considered ourselves very fortunate in obtaining as good a picture as this, as it was taken in the interior of a Japanese tea house.







All Ready To Start On a Sightseeing Trip in Nagasaki



Some Young Japanese Ladies on the "Thomas."



In the Japanese Harbor of Nagasaki.

1919



Already for a joy ride in Nagasaki.



Out For a Stroll on Deck



C. FUKAGAWA & Co.

TRADE MARK

ARITA PORCELAIN FACTORY

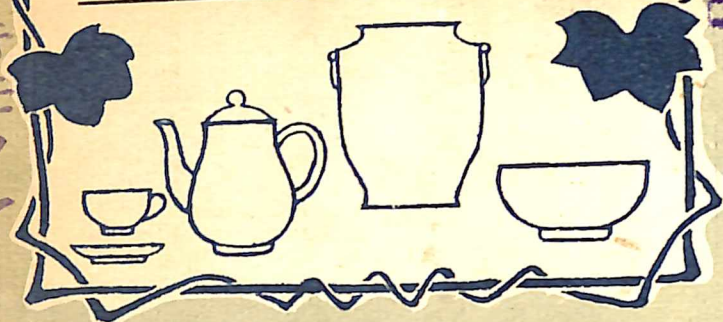
Under the Patronage of the  
Japanese Imperial Household  
Department

NO. 21, DESHIMA, NAGASAKI.

THE FACTORY OF TABLE  
ARTICLES BY THE IMPERIAL  
NAVY APPOINTMENT

IN

TEA, & DINNER SETS, CUPS, & SAUCERS.  
VASES, BOWLS, FLOWER POTS, &c., &c.



長崎市鶴町二十一番地

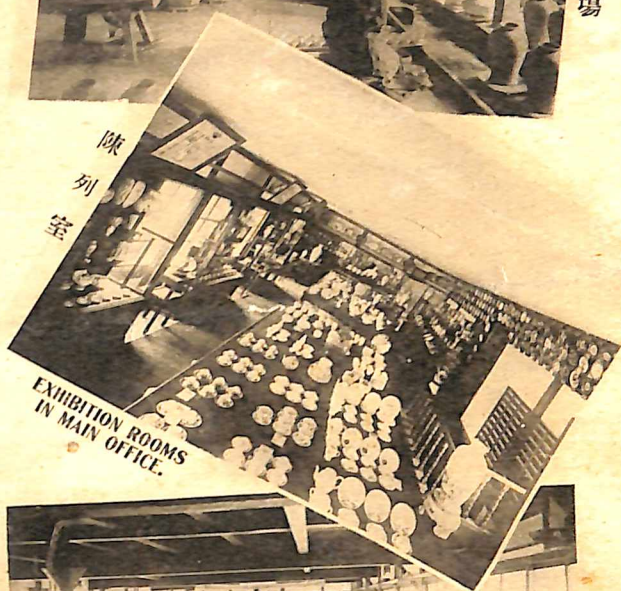
フカガワヤキモノヤ

C. FUKAGAWA & Co's ROYAL ARITA PROCELAIN WON

Asano, Biriken, 1  
SHAPING DEPT. Funadaitomae, Nagasaki



製作場



EXHIBITION ROOMS  
IN MAIN OFFICE.



DECORATION DEPT.

GOLD MEDAL JAPAN INDUSTRIAL FAIR 1906;

GOLD MEDAL, SEATTLE EXPOSITION, 1909. GRAND PRIZE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXPOSITION 1910

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION 1900; GRAND PRIZE, ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION 1904

HIGHEST HONOURS

No. 352.

T. TAIRA,

Experienced Rickshaw-man.





## *Reverence for the Japanese Mother*

THERE is but one way to really know and appreciate the Japanese mother, and that is to be a guest in her home. And before visiting such a home it is well to know something about it, something about the dwelling itself and the family. I have in mind was neither that of

The home I have in mind was neither that of a very rich or very poor family, but of the well-to-do middle class. There were the father, mother, four children and three maids, together with a general handy man who supplied the "motive power" in his master's rickshaw and also worked in the garden. Everyone has a garden in Japan, even if they have no more than a square yard of soil. Four servants would indicate considerable riches in this country, especially in these days, but not so in Japan. The wealthy Japanese have thirty or more servants. And people whom we would regard as rather poor in this country generally manage to have one servant.

The father in this family held a good position in a large commercial importing house and spoke English very well indeed, as did his charming wife. The older son was in what is called the "middle school" preparing for college, the younger son in primary school, and the third was taught privately at home. The fourth child was too young for school.

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Within the house there are eight rooms, besides the servants' quarters which are away at the rear, quite by themselves, and the kitchen and bath. But why these two latter rooms are never taken into account when reckoning the capacity of a Japanese house I do not know, but such is the case. Six of the rooms are on the ground floor and two are in the second story which is reached by a ladder-like pair of stairs beset with perils for foreign feet, though the Japanese do not seem to mind climbing them in the least. Rooms in Japan are measured by the number of mats they contain and the standard size of a mat is six feet by three. We will say that this house contains, upstairs, one room of eight mats and one of six, while downstairs we find two eight mat rooms, one of six and one of three.

One of the most interesting spots in a Japanese house is the kitchen. Unlike the other rooms, its floor is not covered with mats, but is partly wooden and partly earthen or stone. The boards in the wooden floor permit of being lifted up so that the space between them and the ground underneath can be used as a sort of cellar. A sink, a square earthen firebox over which the cooking is done and shelves laden with rice tubs, casks of soy, various jars and pots and kettles, nails from which hang sieves, wooden ladles and long-handled bamboo cups and dippers, comprise the appointments of the kitchen. Passing through the kitchen, we come to the bathroom, which to the Japanese way of thinking is the most essential room in the house. The bath tub is made of wood in oval or oblong shape, so deep that when the bather sits down in it, his head is just level with the top. At one end of the tub is an iron pipe into which charcoal is placed for heating the water. In front of the pipe is nailed a board, so that the bather may not burn himself by coming in contact with the hot iron. The floor is built sloping so that the water splashed about will run into a trough and out to the sewer through a drainage pipe. But the queer thing about the Japanese bath is that you must do your bathing before you get into it. Each one gives himself a vigorous scrubbing before entering the

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Japanese War Savings Poster



Japan has adapted the war savings idea and is advertising it in the picturesque manner native to the country. The message on this unique poster, which is one of several distributed by the Japanese Government in "S...

Any belief that may have existed that a new deal in his death a new bitterness has sprung up in Mexico, which can be followed only by new bloodshed. return to the stricken land, has been executed, and tions of his country that peace and prosperity might try, and sought to end the differences among the fac- have. The one strong man, who believed in this coun- soon be exhausted if conditions are to continue as they growing feeling that the patience of other nations must not come through her own exertions. There is the seems to have convinced all that peace in Mexico can- there has been no redress. A study of the situation

through all the dealings with the Mexican Government has run a note of insolence on the part of Carranza in his dealings with our State Department. At no time has there been any attempt to adopt a conciliatory attitude. In fact, with each step in the various diplomatic interchanges that have taken place, the answer of the Carranza Government to our representations has become more defiant. Also, the motive for such defiance has become quite clear.

(C) Press III. Service  
PRESIDENT CARRANZA OF MEXICO

(C) Press Ill. Service



# Reverence for the Japanese Mother

By MRS. ELIZABETH ATWOOD

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Within the house there are eight rooms, besides the servants' quarters which are away at the rear, quite by themselves, and the kitchen and bath. Just why these two latter rooms are never taken into account when reckoning the capacity of a Japanese house I do not know, but such is the case. Six of the rooms are on the ground floor and two are in the second story which is reached by a ladder-like pair of stairs beset with perils for foreign feet, though the Japanese do not seem to mind climbing them in the least. Rooms in Japan are measured by the number of mats they contain and the standard size of a mat is six feet by three. We will say that this house contains, upstairs, one room of eight mats and one of six, while downstairs we find two eight mat rooms, one of six and one of three.

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THE day opens early for a mother in Japan, by four-thirty in the morning or at least five o'clock. As soon as she sees the first streak of daylight appearing through the cracks of the wooden shutters, she arises and quietly slipping off to the servants' room, so that she will not wake the other sleepers, she calls the maids who hasten into their clothes in short order. Soon they begin removing the wooden shutters, which occupation is carried on with such a rattling and banging that only the very heaviest of the sleepers could possibly continue their slumbers through the noise, surely not with the morning sunlight flooding the rooms and striking them full in the face. In the bathroom brass bowls of water are set out and thither the family retreat in turn for their morning ablutions. After they have finished, father and the boys stroll up and down the sunny garden, toothbrush in mouth. The Japanese have a way of brushing their teeth which is all their own. They use no water but sprinkling the toothbrush liberally with powder, keep it in their mouths for five

or ten minutes at a time. While the male portion of the family are sunning themselves outside, mother is busy directing and helping the maids to gather up the mattresses and quilts and stow them away in the closets, to fly the feather dusters and get the rooms in order for breakfast. As soon as this task has been finished tea is set out and a small dish containing the morning relish, very likely tiny plums pickled in salt brine. Father comfortably seats himself and enjoys his tea and morning paper, while mother bustles around seeing that the older children have their breakfast and get off to school, which everywhere in Japan begins by eight o'clock, if not earlier. Very likely the older boy and girl may have half or three-quarters of an hour trip to school so they have to be off in good season. Daughter must have her hair plaited and a ribbon on top, according to present schoolgirl style which, I would have you know, is as much regarded in Japan as in America. Over her kimono she wears a pleated skirt which is fastened with a narrow girdle or sash about her waist. This pleated skirt has come into fashion along with gymnastics and other modern branches of

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By four o'clock or earlier the children are back from school and by five the husband returns from his office and his arrival is the signal for dinner to be served. This is the most substantial meal of the day, as well as the most leisurely one, sometimes an hour or two being spent in partaking of it. Afterward the family sit together with hands held out to warm over the brazier, talking over the affairs of the day, each member of the circle feeling free to enter into the conversation, the children telling incidents connected with their school life, the father talking of business or political affairs and mother regaling the household with an account of some wonderful exhibition of precocity on the part of the baby, for Japanese babies, like babies in every other land, are regarded as precocious in their mothers' eyes.

It is quite true that the Japanese mother's life is lived almost wholly within the four walls of home. If she is very modern and progressive, she may belong to the Ladies' Educational Association. But if she is never, or at least seldom, able to leave her home, that will not serve to make her unhappy. The Japanese mother finds her pleasure in her husband and her children. They return her love and devotion, which is quite happiness enough.

Japanese War Savings Poster



Japan has adapted the war savings idea and is advertising it in the picturesque manner native to the country. The message on this unique poster, which is one of several distributed by the Japanese Government is: "Success and happiness is the beautiful flower that springs from the plain brown bulb of Thrift and Savings."

training for girls and is really a great invention, since it permits a far more active use of the limbs than is possible to the wearer of a kimono.

After the boys and girls have finished their breakfast which consists of a bowl of soup, several bowls of rice apiece, a bit of fish and pickled vegetables and plenty of cups of tea, they hurry off to school, mother seeing to it that their lunches are ready for them and that none of their schoolbooks are forgotten. Generally at the last moment there is just as much scrambling and hunting for lost or mislaid articles as takes place in an American home. After the children have set off for school, father and mother have their breakfast together in peace and quiet. Then, like the dutiful wife that she is, mother sets about getting her husband ready for his day at the office. She brings out the suit of foreign clothes which he wears at business and he dons this in exchange for his comfortable kimono. His jinrikisha awaits him at the door and soon he is bowling away with his wife and servants bowing him out of sight.

By this time the clock is striking eight, and now that her family is out of the way, mother sets about the household tasks in good earnest. First the baby must





HON. MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Filipino Senate, and one of the ablest men I have ever come in contact with in all my newspaper and political experience.



Manila, Cebu, American  
**Ex-Congressman**

**Here For Mission**

*Sept 2-19*  
**Tavener To Gather Data  
 For Boosting Of P. I.  
 Independence**

Among the arrivals in Manila on the transport Thomas Sunday was former Representative Clyde H. Tavener of Illinois, who has joined the publicity department of the Philippine Mission in Washington and is one of the strongest advocates of Filipino independence in the United States.

Mr. Tavener is a newspaper man of long experience and has been syndicating a weekly Washington letter to 100 daily papers and 2,600 weekly papers. He was engaged by Senate President Quezon to spread the gospel of Philippine independence among the press of the United States, supplementing the work of Rowland Thomas, author of fiction and member of the Sunday staff of the New York World, who has just returned to the United States as an advance agent of Philippine Independence.

It is understood that Tavener and Thomas are only two of a large staff of American writers who will boost Philippine independence for the Philippine Mission, being paid out of the P500,000 fund at the disposal of the Mission which has not as yet been wholly expended.

Tavener will remain in the Islands several months, visiting different sections of the Archipelago, so that when he returns to the United States he will be in a position to state that he has been convinced of Filipino capacity for self-government by viewing their accomplishments with his own eyes. He will be given all possible government facilities for making his first-hand observations.



Governor-General and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison.

MALACAÑAN PALACE

*Hon. Clyde Tavener + Mrs.  
 Tavener*

PLEASE PRESENT THIS CARD  
 AT THE DOOR

SEPTEMBER 13, 1919

Drop in and see me whenever you are in New York.

Sincerely yours,  
*W. Morgan Shuster*

*Oct 24,  
 1922*



Senator and Mrs. Sergio Osmeña  
Wish you a Merry Christmas  
and a  
Happy New Year



Hon. SERGIO OSMENA, Speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives. Mr. Osmena was in Japan while I was in the Philippines, and so I did not get to meet him. Filipinos declare he is one of the most brilliant men in the Philippines.

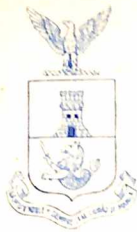
June 9, 1938.--The above was written in 1919. In the years following 1919 I became very well acquainted with Senator Osmena, and found him to be a very brilliant statesman, and a very fine gentleman.--CHT



MANILA, P. I., THURSDAY,

**TAVENNER VISITS  
MAYOR OF MANILA**

Ex-Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner who is at present visiting in the islands in the interest of the publicity bureau of the Philippine independence commission established in the United States, called on Mayor Lukban at the latter's office yesterday afternoon to look into certain matters connected with the running of the city government. The mayor and the ex-congressman spent two hours in an interesting discussion about city affairs, the latter expressing himself fully satisfied with the way the city is administered. Mr. Tavenner leaves on the first train this morning for Baguio.

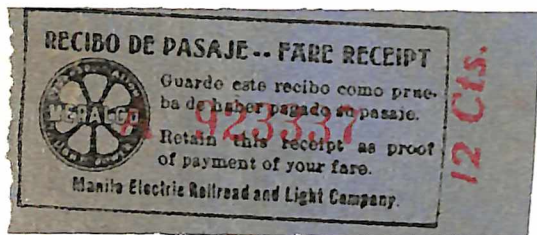


THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF MANILA

*Constantino Beloy  
Automobile Division  
Bureau of Public Works, Manila,  
Phil. Is.,*

*Justo Lukban*

*H. J. Tavenner  
Manila*



Mrs. Charles Milbur Franks



*Mrs. Tavenner*



Sincerely yours, 12-6-19

PHILIPPINE COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

BY.

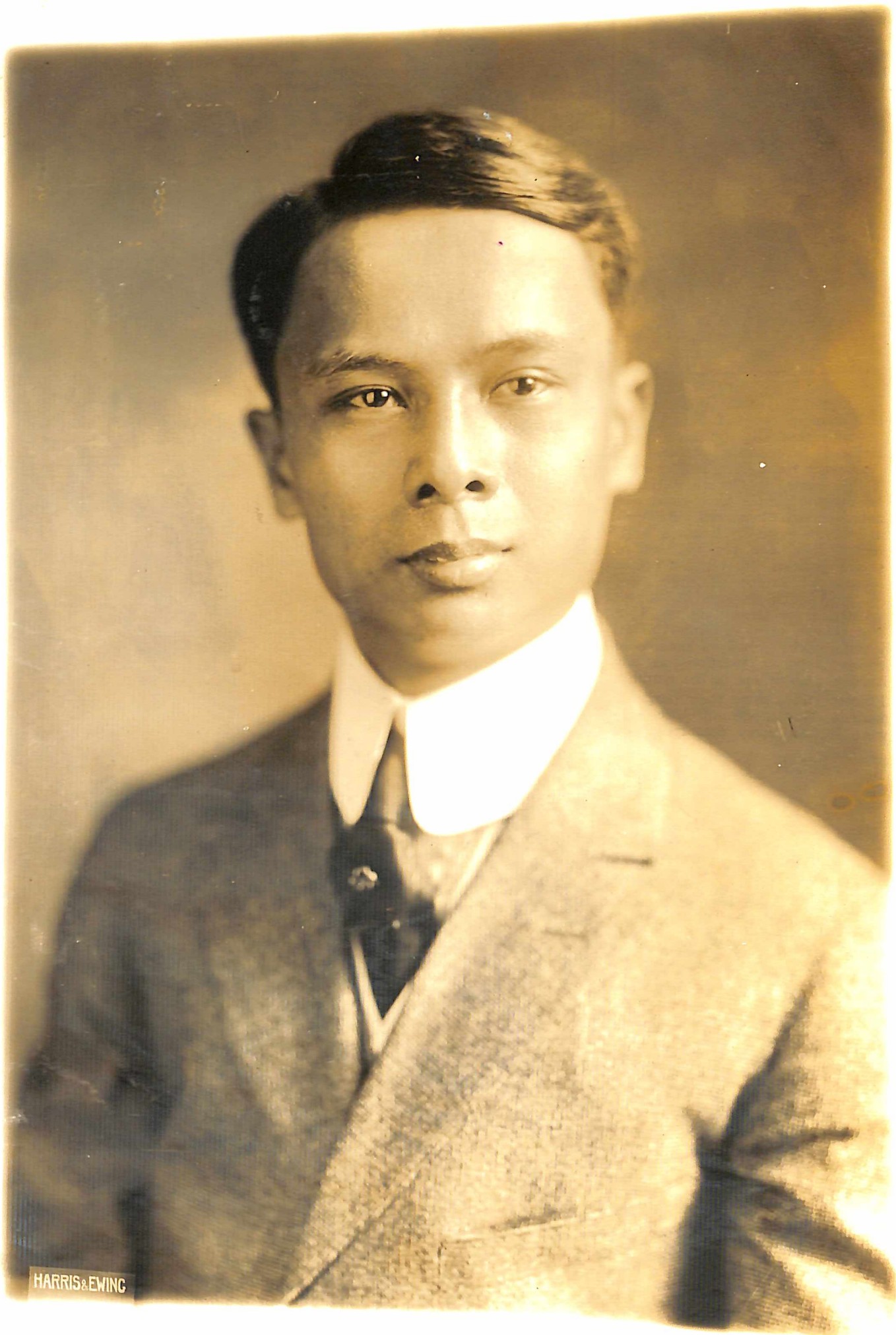
*James J. Rafferty*  
DIRECTOR.

*Jose Erquiaga y Montenegro*

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

MANILA, P. I.





MAXIMO M. KALAW,  
Director of the Philippine Press Bureau and Sec. of Philippine Mission.



# BOOK REVIEW ON PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

By MOORFIELD STOREY, in the NEW YORK REVIEW

## SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

By Maximo M. Kalaw, Chief of the Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines, Secretary of the Philippine Mission to the United States: New York—The Century Co.

This is a book which all citizens of the United States should read, for it lays before them in direct, courteous, and dispassionate language the Philippine situation of today, and makes clear the plain duty of this country. Its appeal to our national conscience is only strengthened by the careful avoidance of everything that should offend the most sensitive American, and by its generous recognition of whatever good we have done, for the author's forbearance must make anyone who has studied the facts feel mortified that the representative of a nation we have treated as inferior should so easily demonstrate the absurdity of our claim to superior civilization.

The Congress of the United States with substantial unanimity passed in 1916 the so-called Jones Act which in its preamble pledged the United States "to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein." Mr. Kalaw shows that the stable government has been established, and that the promise of the United States should now be kept.

The conditions are in all respects singularly favorable to independence. In the first place, there has been in the Islands no dynasty whose representatives might aspire to recover their power, there are no noble families, no castles, no political distinction between citizens, except such as are surmountable. The conditions are like those which existed here in 1776, but are better because there are no slaves in the Islands.

In the next place the Filipinos have a homogeneous people of the same blood inhabiting a group of islands, with no boundary question to disturb them such as have so long elsewhere disturbed the peace of the world.

In the third place, they have been tried in the balance and have proved their fitness to govern themselves. Of this Mr. Kalaw furnishes convincing proof.

It is very instructive to see how the Filipinos have worked out a successful budget system, which this country has vainly been striving for, under which the

budget is prepared by men elected by the people.

It was predicted that if the Philippines were independent "the Moros would revive their piratical life and war on their Christian brothers, and that the other districts would be subject to disorders and revolutions." The Philippine officials have disproved all these gloomy prophecies, and have adopted a policy of kindness which is steadily civilizing all these so-called "savage tribes," and has accomplished wonderful results. Civil government was established under an American, Governor Carpenter, and has been continued so wisely that peace and order reign, and the Moros have learned to trust and respect the other islanders to such a degree that their representative in the Filipino Senate said, "We are one in spirit and one in blood."

The Filipinos have nearly doubled the mileage of first-class road from the end of 1914 to 1918. They have built public buildings, school-houses and bridges, increasing the amount devoted to public works from about 3,000,000 pesos annually under Governor Forbes to 17,000,000 in 1919. They have a Bureau of Labor to serve as a mediator in disputes between labor and capital of which both the Director and Assistant Director are labor leaders. The number of children at school in 1912 was 440,000, in 1918, 675,000. The number of teachers in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu in 1912 was 99, in 1918, 783.

One is tempted to quote more freely from the abundant evidence which this volume contains that the Filipinos are a united, civilized, prosperous people, entirely fit to govern themselves. It is enough to repeat the words of Governor Harrison: "The Filipino people have come out triumphantly through their trial. By temperament, by experience, by financial ability, in every way, the ten millions of Filipinos are entitled to be free from every government except of their own choice. \* \* \* They are intelligent enough to decide for themselves \* \* \* I have found the native Filipino official to be honest, efficient, and as capable of administering executive positions as any men I have met anywhere in the world."

The Filipinos have done their part. If the American Governor and Vice-Governor were to sail away tomorrow, the

stable government which the people have established would go on without feeling any shock. The question which for twenty years has vexed the conscience of the American people recurs. Shall we whose government stands upon the immortal declaration that all human governments rest upon the consent of the governed refuse to such a people as this has shown itself to be the same right of self-government?

If we care nothing for the principle which we constantly profess, shall we treat our solemn promise to withdraw our "sovereignty over the Philippine Islands" as a mere "scrap of paper," following an example of broken faith which we all condemn?

In a word shall we whose conquest of the Philippine Islands is a chapter in our national history of which no American can really be proud, add a yet blacker chapter to that history by trampling principles and promises alike underfoot, and while trying to emancipate other nations for which we are not responsible, continue to hold in subjection the weaker people

for which we are responsible?

If the American people really believe in their own institutions and value their own honor, there can be but one answer to these questions.



General Emilio Aguinaldo, one of the idols of Filipinos. He led the Filipino revolution and is now a large planter in the Islands.

To Mr. Clyde H. Tanner, with  
the compliments of the author,

*Maximo M. Kalaw*

Washington, D.C. October 5th, 1918.



HARRY F. CAMERON

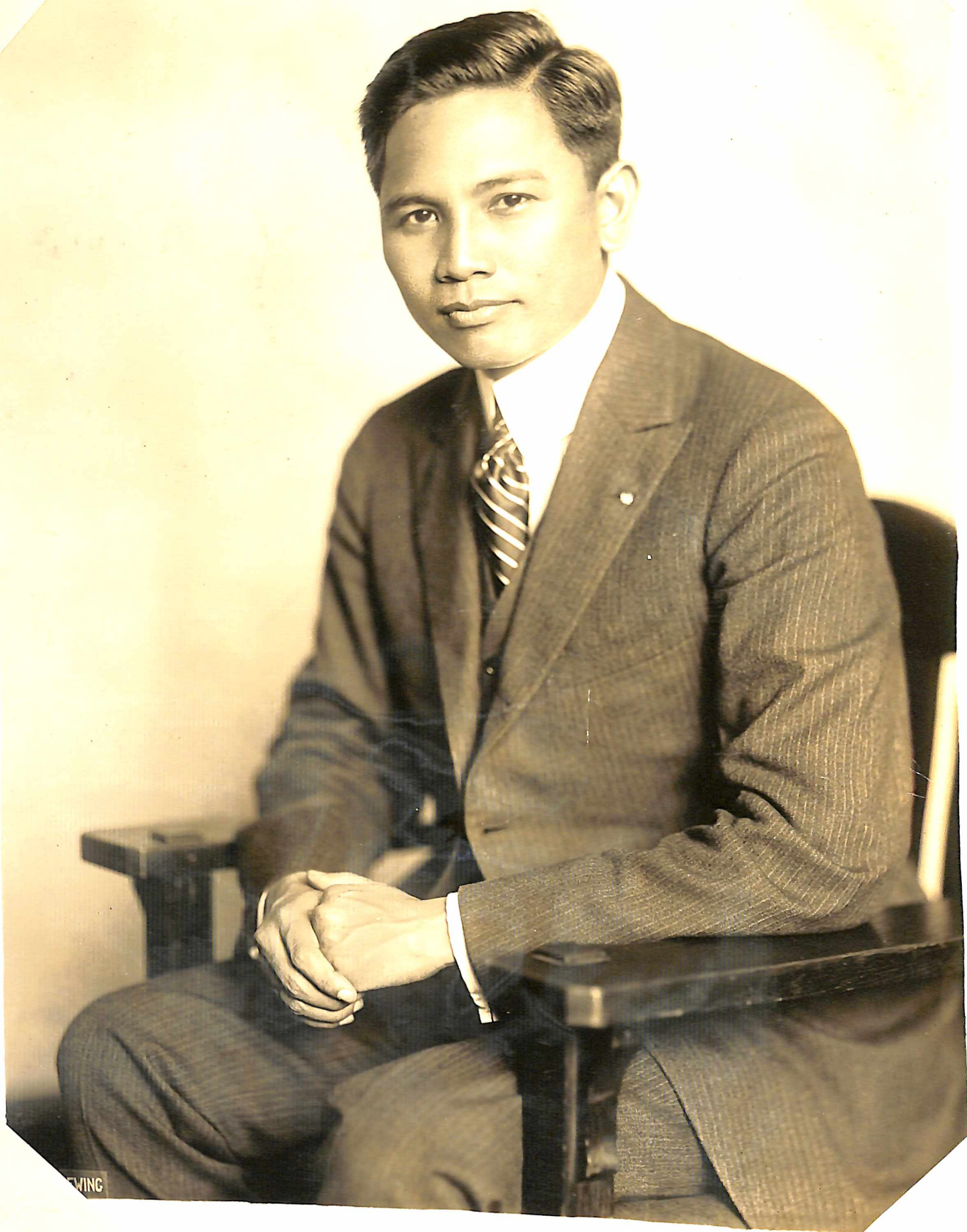
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UNITED STATES ARMY

*Conrado Benitez*

*Technical Adviser  
Philippine Mission*

*Dean, College of  
Liberal Arts*



Conrado Benitez, for a time Acting Director of the Philippine Press Bureau at Washington. He is now Managing Editor of the Citizen, Manila.





Miss Tarhato Kiram, daughter of the Sultan of Sulu. Miss Kiram is now studying at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.



Miss Carmen Aguinaldo, daughter of General Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the Filipino revolution.

Conrado Benitez-

Dean, College of Liberal Arts, University of the Philippines, Manila.  
Temporarily Manager, Press Bureau, Philippine Mission, Washington, D.C.

Graduate Philippine Normal School; Ph. B. and M.A. The University of Chicago. While in college at Chicago, captain of the water polo and swimming team, and treasurer of the senior class; graduating with honors.

Author of: Industrial Development of the Philippines, and co-author of "Philippine Progress Prior to 1898" with Austin Craig.

During legislative session, detailed from the University to work in the Legislative Research Division of the Philippines.

President of the Aero Club of the Philippine Islands;  
Formerly-editor of The Citizen, a weekly published in Manila both in English and Spanish, and supported by the youths educated in the public schools. *tell he came to U.S.*

Has been President of the Philippine Columbian Association, an association made up mostly of young Filipinos educated in the United States.

Son of Judge Higinio Benitez, of the court of first instance- who was a former member of the Congress of the ill-fated Philippine Republic- having been a member of the following committees: Committee to draft the constitution- the same one which was requested to be filed by the joint committee of the House and Senate during the hearings *(June)*; Committee on internal

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		BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	SEP 30	546.80
OCT 6	156.90 -			
OCT 8	375.00 -		OCT 15	1,536.00
OCT 16	93.30 -	1,457.60 -		



The Philippine Cabinet. From left to right: Hon. Galicano Apacible, Hon. Victorino Mapa, Hon. Charles E. Yeater, Hon. Francis Burton Harrison, Hon. Rafael Palma, Hon. Alberto Barretto, Hon. Dionisio Jakosalem.



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Board	{	5	{	Days	{	13	{	Days	{	67	{	50
Room	{		{	Month	{	@ P	{	per	{		{	
Board												
From	<i>10/11</i>		<i>10/16</i>									
Bar												
Restaurant												
Cigars												
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*Porfirio Chaves Fernandez*

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SOCIO CAPITALISTA Y REPRESENTANTE  
DE LA ENTIDAD DE P. CHAVES HERMANO

CAGAYAN DE MISAMIS

MINDANAW, ISLAS FILIPINAS





To wish you the old old wish  
a Merry Christmas  
and a  
Happy New Year



The Philippine Senate in Session, President Manuel L. Quezon presiding.

Where we lived in spring of 1919.



**THE NEW WILLARD,**  
WASHINGTON.

WILLARD'S HOTEL COMPANY,  
F. S. HIGHT, PRESIDENT.



## Tavener entre nosotros

Más pronto de lo que se creía,—pues nos hemos ocupado de él en esta misma sección el 11 del actual,—llegará a esta ciudad, si no esta noche, mañana por la mañana, el ex-congresista metropolitano Mr. Clyde H. Tavener, y viene en viaje de estudio y observación, reuniendo datos que ayuden a sostener en la metrópoli la petición de independencia que, por medio de la Misión recientemente enviada allá, ha formulado una vez más el Pueblo Filipino ante el Congreso de Estados Unidos y las más altas representaciones de aquella nación. Mr. Tavener es Director de la Oficina de Publicidad que la Misión, a su retorno al país, dejó establecida en Washington; por tanto, huelga decir que Mr. Tavener es un buen amigo de los filipinos y partidario de que se nos conceda la independencia.

Con estos pormenores por delante, parece innecesario consignar la conveniencia de que todos nos unamos para proporcionarle a Mr. Tavener todas cuantas informaciones necesite. El hecho de que él sea favorecedor de nuestra libertad no nos releva del deber de ayudarlo eficazmente. Al contrario, precisamente porque el país tiene en dicho caballero un sincero amigo, nuestra obligación resulta doble. El no viene *solamente* para ver y apuntar nuestros defectos, como ordinariamente hacen los turistas que no simpatizan con nosotros; no. El ha venido principalmente para acopiar nuevos materiales que fortifiquen nuestra Causa en la metrópoli, sobre todo cuando nuestro asunto sea definitivamente sometido al Congreso Americano, para su final resolución. Júzguese, pues, la importancia capital que para nosotros tiene la presente visita de Mr. Tavener a estas Islas.

No queremos decir con esto que le engañemos a nuestro visitante, mostrándole únicamente todo lo bueno que tenemos; nada de eso. Ni él es un ignorante, a quien se le pueda ofrecer gato por liebre, ni el país debe sentir miedo ante cualquier balance que se haga de nuestros valores. Que nuestro presente gobierno, controlado casi totalmente por nativos, tiene deficiencias, ¿y qué? No hay ningún gobierno perfecto en la tierra. Que Filipinas, como pueblo, adolece de ciertos defectos, ¿qué importa? No seríamos un pueblo de hombres, si fuésemos inmaculados; esto sería mansión celestial de ángeles y querubines... Lo principal es que contemos con elementos directores capaces, que nuestras masas sean dirigibles, que tengamos recursos materiales para mantener nuestro propio gobierno y que aquí haya orden y justicia en el manejo de los negocios públicos. Y como *afortunadamente tenemos todos estos elementos*, no hay necesidad de ocultarle nada al distinguido visitante que hoy o mañana huésped de la ciudad; todo lo que debe procurarse es que él obtenga información abundante y verdadera.

## Tavener Among Us

Much sooner than was supposed—because we spoke about him in this same column on the 11th instant—Mr. Clyde H. Tavener, the metropolitan ex-Congressman, will arrive in this city, if not tonight, tomorrow morning, and he comes in a trip of study and observation, collecting data that would help to sustain in the metropolis our demand for the independence which, thru the Mission recently sent over, the Filipino People have formulized once more before the United States Congress and the most prominent representations of that nation. Mr. Tavener is Director of the Publicity Bureau which the Philippine Mission, at its return to the country, established in Washington; therefore, it is needless to say that Mr. Tavener is a good friend of the Filipinos and a sympathizer that we be granted the independence.

With these details ahead, it seems unnecessary to consign the convenience that we should all join ourselves to furnish whatever informations there are which Mr. Tavener may require. The fact that he is for our liberty does not release us from the duty to aid him efficiently. On the contrary, precisely because the country has in that gentleman a sincere friend, our obligation is consequently double. He comes not *only* to see and observe our failings, as tourists who are none of our sympathizers ordinarily do; no. He came principally to gather new materials that fortify our Cause in the metropolis, above all when our question would be definitely brought about before the American Congress, for its final resolution. Just imagine, then, the capital importance which Mr. Tavener's present visit to these Islands has for us.

We do not wish to say by this that we should deceive our visitor, showing him only all the good that we have; none of that. He is neither ignorant who could be cheated, nor the country should cower before any balancing of our worths. That our present government, controlled almost wholly by natives, has defficiencies, what of it. There is no government on earth that is perfect. That the Philippines, as a country, suffer certain defects, what matters? Our country would not be a country of men, if we were holy; this would have been a celestial mansion of angels and cherubs... The principal thing is that we have some capable men to lead, that our masses can be controlled, that we have material resources to maintain our own government and that there should be order and justice in the management of public affairs. And as fortunately we have of all these elements, there is no need to hide anything from the distinguished visitor, now the city guest; all there is to do is that he obtains rue informations and plenty of them.

## Moanhi kanato si Tavener

Labi'ng nasayo kay sa gituhon,—kay amo man siya'og gihigutan ni'ng bahina mismo sa 11 ni'ng bulana,—moabút ni'ng siyudad kon dili karon'g gabil, ugma sa buntag ang kongresista kaniadto'ng amerikahon Mr. Clyde H. Tavener. Ang iya'ng anhon maó ang pagtoón ug pagpanid, arón siyá makatíóm ug mga balita nga makaabag didto sa Estados Unidos sa kaugalingnan nga, pinaagi sa Misyon nga karon'g bag o gipadalá ngadto, pipangayo sa Lungsod nga Pilipinhon sa atubangan sa Kongreso sa Estados Unidos ug sa labaw'og kapunoanan niadto'ng nasyona. Si Mr. Tavener maó ang Pangulo sa Buhatan sa Pagsangyaw nga, sa pagpauli na nganhi sa Misyon, gitukod niini sa Washington; tungud niini, dili na kinahanglan nga ingnon pa nga si Mr. Tavener higala sa mga pilipinhon ug kadapig nga tagaan kitá sa kaugalingnan.

Ni'ng mga tinguhaa nga ania sa ato'ng atubangan, daw dili kaayo kinahanglan nga higutan pa, nga kita maghisa sa paghatag kang Mr. Tavener sa mga balita nga gitinguha niya. Ang iya'ng pagkadumadapig sa ato'ng kagawasan dili kay makapagawás kanato sa pagtuman sa ato'ng katungdanan sa pagtabang kaniya kutob sa mahimo hinonon, tungud hinonon kay siyá higala'ng matuod sa Pilipinas, mapiló na karon ang ato'ng katungdanan. Dili lamang kay pagtan-aw ug pagtimaan sa ato'ng mga apan ang iya'ng gianhi, ingón sa pagabuhaton sa mga turista nga dili mahigugma kanato, dili siyá mianhi sa pagpanghipus ug mga bag-o'ng butang nga ikaligon sa ato'ng Tinguha didto sa Estados Unidos, labina kon ang ato'ng asunto ipasaka na sa Kongreso'ng Amerikahon alang sa paghimo sa katapusan'g hukóm. Sa ingon niini, banabanaa ninyo ang kahinungdanon sa pagduaw karón kanato ni Mr. Tavener dinhi sa Kapupod an.

Dili namo ipasabút nga limbungan ta ang ato'ng damu-duwaw, pinakita lamang ang mga butang maayo; dili kana maó siyá dili usá ka ignorante nga kalimbungan sa daku'ng kasayón, ni ang ato'ng lungsod mahadlok sa bisan unsa'ng balani nga himoon sa ato'ng mga hiyas nga gihuptan. Kon ang ato'ng gobyerno, nga hapi natiboók pagdalá sa mga pilipinhon, may mga kakulangan, unsa man? Wala'y hingpit nga gobyerno sa kalibutan. Kon ang Pilipinas, sa iya'ng pagkalungsod, may pipilá ka depikto, unsa ma'y sapayan? Dili unta kitá mahimo'ng lungsod sa mga tawo, kon pulós pa kitá putli; tawgon na unta kini'ng langit sa mga manulonda ug mga serapín. Ang labi'ng kinahanglan niini maó pga makahupót kita'g mga takús nga pangulo, nga masayón unta'ng dad-on ang ato'ng mga katagilungsod, nga makahupót kita'g mga kabtangan nga makapabuhi sa ato'ng kaugalingon'g gobyerno ug nga maghari unta ang katarungan ug kahusay sa pagdumalá sa ato'ng kaugalingon'g mga butang lungsonon. Ug sanglit, sa maayo'ng kapalaran, aduna man kitá ni'ng tanáo, wala'y kinahanglan nga tagoon ta kini sa tinahod ta'ng dumoduong, nga nakigtipon kanato ni'ng siyudad; ang angay gayud nga paninguhaon maó nga siya masayud ug tinuod sa ato'ng mga butang ug kahimtang matuod.

Very sincerely,  
Walter Robb  
2/29/20



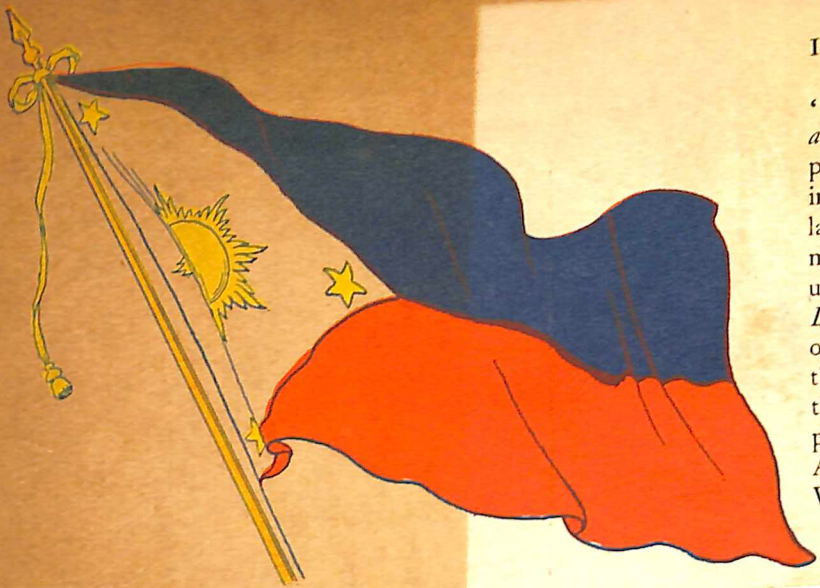
Cocoanut trees on the beach; a typical scene of the Philippines.



## The Filipino Flag

### ITS SIGNIFICANCE

"Grant us, Oh God! the azure heaven of our happiness and allow not that in defending the immaculate *whiteness* of our Ideal, more *blood* is shed. Unite us and may the *Sun of Liberty* forever shine for our native land." (The three stars stand for the three island-groups composing the Philippine Archipelago—Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.)



The First Philippine Assembly, Elected in 1907.



The Department Government requests the pleasure of your presence at a Reception and Ball to be held at the Zamboanga Club on Tuesday evening, the twenty-third day of September, nineteen hundred and nineteen, at eight-thirty o'clock, in honor of the Honorable Clyde H. Tavenner, Director of the Washington Publicity Bureau of the Philippine Independence Commission.

Juan Posadas, Jr.  
Acting Department Secretary.

### El congresista Tavenner en Zamboanga

Poco mas de las tres de la tarde del Lunes, arribo en este puerto el "Macleod", en cuyo bordo ha venido el congresista Hon. Tavenner, Director de Filipinas.

en Washington del Buro de publicidad de la Comision de Independencia

Como la visita de tan ilustre viajero, habia sido anunciada con anticipacion por el Gobernador Carpenter, para lo cual en el Gobierno del Departamento se habia redactado un programa de festejos para dicho señor, apenas que el "Macleod", puso sus amarras en el pantalán, el comité de recibimiento encabezado por el Sr. Posadas dispuso los honores del saludo abordo al Hon. Mr. Tavenner.

El resto de la tarde pasó el viajero en conferencia en el Gobierno, habiendo hospedado por la noche en casa del Cor. Waloe.

Ayer mañana el Hon. Tavenner hizo una excursion por Taluksangay Sacol y Manicahan acompañandole en esta gira los Sres. Posadas, Lorenzo, Coscolluela, Heffington, Williamson, Editor del "Mindanao Herald", Ramos, Cockingham, Ankasa y Datu Gogo, habiendo sido obsequiado a su regreso con un suculento lanceon en la residencia del Gobernador Carpenter.

Por la tarde giro tambien una visita por el Penal de San Ramon en compañía de los Sres. Posadas, Waloe, Lorenzo, Coscolluela, Williamson y Hackete y por la noche se dio en su honor una brillante recepcion seguido de un suntuoso y animado baile en el Zamboanga Club.

Esta mañana el Hon. Tavenner, marchose a Isabela de Basilan, juntamente con los Gobernadores Posadas, Coscolluela, Coroneles Waloe, Thrap, Cap. Misa, Presidente Ramos, Colector de Aduanas Mendoza, Mr. J. Logan, y Director de esta publicacion Sr. S. Mendoza.

Esta tarde regresaran los viajeros de su excursion por Basilan.

THE GUEST OF HONOR

...BANQUET...

IN HONOR OF

HON. CLYDE H. TAVENNER

DIRECTOR OF THE WASHINGTON PUBLICITY BUREAU  
OF THE PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE COMMISSION

PLAZA HOTEL  
ZAMBOANGA

Wednesday, September 24, 1919  
7:30 P. M.

L.T.-COL. JOHN L. F. THARP  
PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY



Frank W. Carpenter, former director of the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, and the Sultan of Sulu. Governor Carpenter served the Filipinos for 20 years, and when his position was abolished the Philippine Legislature voted him \$25,000 as an evidence of his appreciation. Governor Carpenter showed me many courtesies while I was in the Philippines.

Photo taken in Washington. Left to right: Commissioner Guevara, Senator Osmena, President Quezon, Speaker Roxas, Justice Recto, and Commissioner







# THE MINDANAO HERALD

Vol. XVI

Zamboanga, Mindanao, September 27, 1919.

No. 44

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THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC  
Clyde H. Tavenner, Pub.

11541

## PUBLICITY DIRECTOR VISITS ZAMBOANGA

Mr. Clyde H. Tavenner, Director of the Washington Publicity Bureau of the Philippine Independence Commission, who is in the Philippines for a short visit seeking data for his publicity work, arrived at Zamboanga the afternoon of September 22. He was met at the dock by a reception committee and escorted to the home of Colonel and Mrs. Waloe, where he was entertained during his stay at Zamboanga. The following morning, accompanied by Acting Governor Posadas and a number of officials and citizens, Mr. Tavenner made the trip to Taluksaangay by launch, returning over the beautiful Mercedes road by automobile. After lunch at the Department Governor's bungalow at which there were a large number of guests, the San Ramon Penal Farm and Pasonanca Park were visited. In the evening there was a reception and dance in honor of Mr. Tavenner at the Zamboanga Club.

The following day, September 24th, a trip was made to Isabela de Basilan where Mr. Tavenner had the opportunity of inspecting the Basilan Rubber Plantation Company's property and seeing the process of rubber making from the tapping of the tree to the dry rubber packed for shipment. A banquet was given in honor of Mr. Tavenner that night and the following day he left on the launch "Research" for Jolo where he will spend a few days, returning to Zamboanga in time to leave for Manila by the cutter "Mindanao" October 2nd.

Mr. Tavenner was very complimentary regarding the beauties of Zamboanga and vicinity and promises to go home a real booster for Mindanao.

At the banquet given at the Plaza Hotel in honor of Mr. Tavenner, about sixty of Zamboanga's representative citizens were present.

The toastmaster of the evening was Hon. Pablo Lorenzo, and the speakers were Dr. M. A. Velarde, Mr. P. J. Moore, Mr. Alfonso Ma. Ramos, Col. H. Gilsheuser, Mr. John J. Heffington, Mr. Juan Posadas, Jr., and the guest of honor.

Dr. Velarde spoke at some length upon the amount of local and foreign capital invested in corporations doing business in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu. According to the doctor's statement there is at the present time about P7,000,000 of American and Filipino capital and about P6,000,000 of foreign capital invested in corporations within the Department.

Mr. P. J. Moore confined his remarks to the business conditions in the Department, dwelt at some length upon the inadequate shipping facilities between Manila and the southern islands, called attention to the exorbitant freight rate, cost of transportation between Manila and Zamboanga being greater than the freight charges between New York and Manila. He also spoke of the business conditions in Zamboanga and the adjacent cities within the Department, and also of the lack of American capital in the Philippine Islands, where rubber, coconuts and hemp are being produced cheaper and better than in the Federated Malay States, Java, Sumatra and Borneo, where there is more than \$125,000,000 of American capital invested in rubber plantations alone.

Mr. Alfonso Ma. Ramos, Municipal Presidente, confined his remarks to the Municipal Government of Zamboanga.

Mr. John J. Heffington spoke at some length of the work which has been done, and is now being done, by the School Department in getting the Moros and other non-Christians to send their children to the public schools. He stated that three years ago it was impossible to induce the Moros to send their girls to the public schools but now there are a great many in school and the number is rapidly increasing.

To Col. Gilsheuser was assigned the subject of Government in the old Moro Province, which is now comprised within the Department of Mindanao and Sulu. His remarks were very interesting and very instructive as he has had many years of experience in dealing with the tribes of Mindanao and Sulu. While in the Constabulary, he was Governor of Cotabato, Davao and Lanao and had the opportunity to see and participate in the growth of control which the Government now has over the Moros and other non-Christian tribes of this Department.

Acting Governor Juan Posadas, Jr., paid the highest compliment to the United States Army which made possible the establishment of civil government in Mindanao, paying the highest tribute to such able executives as General Leonard Wood, General Tasker H. Bliss and General John J. Pershing. Our present Governor, Frank W. Carpenter, received much praise from all of the speakers for his able administration of the affairs in this Department.

The last speaker of the evening was the guest of honor, Mr. Tavenner. He stated that he was unable to describe his surprise at finding Zamboanga and the surrounding country such a beautiful region. He stated that prior to coming to the Philippines he had never heard of Zamboanga, and apologized for not being better acquainted with the Philippine Islands. He said that he considers Zamboanga the Paradise of the world, and that he will in the future endeavor to enlighten the people of the United States regarding the beauties of Zamboanga and the surrounding country.

He stated that he is strongly in favor of independence for the Philippines, not because of his connection with the Independence Commission or because of his knowledge of Philippine affairs, but because he believes that every people should have the right of self-determination.

### THE MENU

Martini	Caviar
Salted Nuts	Olives
Fruit Cup	Pineapple Ham
Baked Tanguingui	Cream of Tomato Soup
Tartare Sauce	Julien Potatoes
Roast Beef	Browned Sweet Potatoes
Roast Stuffed Turkey	Mashed Potatoes
Currant Jelly	Creamed Green Peas
Asparagus Salad	Mayonnaise
Cheese on Crackers	
Vanilla Ice Cream	Chocolate Cake
Demi Tasse	
Claret	Champagne Liqueur
Smokes	



Cocoanut trees on the beach; a typical scene of the Philippines.

### Geographical Location and Area of the Philippines

The Philippine Archipelago lies north of the Dutch and British Island of Borneo and the Dutch Island of Celebes, south of the Japanese Island of Formosa, and east of French Indo-China, the British colony of Hongkong, and the southern provinces of the Republic of China. It runs from five degrees north latitude to twenty-two degrees north latitude, and is entirely in the tropics. Authorities have stated that an isosceles triangle, approximately 500 miles on its base and 1,000 miles on the sides, would enclose all except the Sulu group of coral islands.

Within this figure there are 3,141 islands, in sizes from the tiny islet, inhabited only by strange tropical birds, to Luzon, with its millions of people. Luzon has an area greater than the entire state of Pennsylvania. The total land area of the Philippine Archipelago is 120,000 square miles. This is in excess of the combined areas of the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. It is 7,000 square miles larger than Great Britain. Luzon, in the north, has 46,969 square miles. Mindanao has approximately 36,292 square miles. Ten islands, Luzon, Mindanao, Samar, Negros, Cabu, Pansy, Leyte, Bohol, Mindoro, and Masbate, contain more than 10,000 square miles each, or 6,400,000 acres. Twenty of the islands have between 100 and 1,000 square miles each. Seventy-three of the islands contain between 10 and 100 square miles each, 262 islands between 1 and 10 square miles, and 2,775 islands, seven-eighths of all, contain less than one square mile each.

The Philippine Islands have a mildly tropical climate. The nights are cool and sunstrokes are unknown. The temperature record for the past thirty years shows an average of 80°. The recorded death rate per 1,000 whites in Manila for 1917 was 8.8 as compared with 16.5 for New York, 15 for San Francisco, 14 for Chicago, 18 for Glasgow, and 22 for Belfast.

Ardmore Athletic Club

KID SULLIVAN Manager

TUESDAY, MAR. 23, 1920

Ticket \$2.00 Including TAX





3 col

Seibert, Colo., Aug. 12, 1921.

Received of C. H. Tavenner for

to Chicago #3674 RR ticket from Seibert, Colo.

Levate B. Williams  
3rd Operator



## MEMORY OF RIZAL



December thirtieth is the one greatest day of the year in the Philippine Islands. This date will also be observed by Filipinos in every city in the United States where there are any Filipinos to observe it.

December thirtieth is the day on which Dr. Jose Rizal, the national hero of the Philippines, was executed. He was condemned to death and executed by the Spaniards in 1896 on a trumped up charge of treason. He had been an indefatigable worker for Philippine reforms, and had become a thorn in the side of the colonial governors of Spain.

While awaiting death in his cell during his last night on earth Rizal wrote a remarkable poem, "My Last Farewell." He secreted the manuscript in an alcohol cooking lamp, where it was found after his execution. It follows:

### MY LAST FAREWELL

By Jose Rizal.

Land I adore, farewell! thou land of the southern sun's choosing.  
Pearl of the Orient seas! our forfeited Garden of Eden.  
Joyous, I yield up for thee my sad life, and were it far brighter,  
Young, rose-strewn, for thee and thy happiness still would I give it.  
Far afield, in the din and rush of maddening battle,  
Others have laid down their lives, nor wavered, nor paused, in the giving.  
What matters way or place—the cyprus, the lily, the laurel,  
Gibbet or open field, the sword or inglorious torture—  
When 'tis the hearth and the country that call for the life's immolation?  
Dawn's faint lights bar the east, she smiles through the cowl of the darkness,  
Just as I die. \* \* \*

Vision I followed from afar, desire that spurred on and consumed me!  
Greeting! my parting soul cries, and greeting again! O my country!  
Beautiful is it to fall, that the vision may rise to fulfillment  
Giving my life for thy life, and breathing thine air in the death throe;  
Sweet to eternally sleep in thy lap, O land of enchantment!

If in the deep rich grass that covers my rest in thy bosom,  
Some day thou seest upspring a lowly tremulous blossom,  
Lay there thy lips, 'tis my soul. \* \* \*

And if at eventide a soul for my tranquil sleep prayeth,  
Pray thou, O my fatherland! for my peaceful reposing;  
Pray for those who go down to death through unspeakable torments;  
Pray for those who remain to suffer torture in prison;  
Pray for the bitter grief of our mothers, our wives, our orphans;  
Oh, pray, too, for thyself, on the way of thy final redemption.

When our still dwelling place wraps night's dusky mantle about her,  
Leaving the dead alone with the dead, to watch till the morning,  
Speak not our rest, and seek not to lay death's mystery open.  
Now and then thou shouldst hear the string of a lute or a zithern,  
Thine is the hand, dear country, and mine is the voice that is singing.

When my tomb, that all have forgot, no cross nor stone marketh,  
Where let the laborer guide his plow, there cleave the earth open.  
Shall my ashes at last be one with thy hills and thy valleys.  
The 'twill matter, then, my country, that thou shouldst forget me!  
I shall be air in thy streets, and I shall be space in thy meadows;  
I shall be vibrant speech in thine ears, shall be fragrance and color,  
And shout, and loved song, forever repeating my message.

My fatherland, thou crown and deep of my sorrows,  
My Philippine isles, once again adieu! I am leaving  
With thee—my friends, my love. Where I go are no tyrants;  
One dies not for the cause of his faith, there God is the ruler.  
Well, father and mother and brothers, dear friends of the fireside!  
Full ye should be for me that I rest at the end of the long day.  
Well, sweet from the stranger's land, my joy and my comrade!  
Well, dear ones, farewell! To die is to rest from our labors!

# IDEAL

PRICES:

20

50

Cents

ESCENARIO

Exit Salida	Exit Salida
Exit Salida	Exit Salida
Exit Salida	Exit Salida
Exit Salida	Exit Salida

Las sesiones principales piarán a la 1:00 p.m.

## PROGRAMA

Para Lunes al Domingo — 1 al 7 de Septiembre de 1919

PARA EL LUNES

## Las Alhajas de los Romanoffs

### GOV.-GENERAL OF PHILIPPINES FOR FREEDOM

**Declares It Not Right That Freedom Should Longer Be Withheld.**

By FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON,  
Governor-General of the Philippines.  
(First Article.)



Gov. Gen. Harrison

My six years' experience as governor-general of the Philippine Islands have convinced me that the Filipino people are ready and fit to have their independence. I have recommended to Congress, as well as to the executive administration, that independence be granted.

As to the question of the stability of government, I wish to say to the American people upon my responsibility as the governor-general that in my opinion there exists today in the Philippine Islands a stable government, which I think should answer the requirements laid down by Presidents Grant and McKinley, and as I understand it, also by Mr. Root—namely, a government elected by the suffrage of the people, which is supported by the people, which is capable of maintaining order and of fulfilling its international obligations.

I am very glad to go on record as being entirely in sympathy with the aspirations of the Filipino nation for independence.

I have recommended to Congress that in granting independence some provision be made similar to what is known as the Platt amendment in the treaty with Cuba, which restricts the ability of the new republic in borrow-

found to prevail. Such recommendation does not come as an expression of the views of the Filipinos; it is my own view of what would be desirable to secure a feeling of confidence and satisfaction on the part of all persons who have already invested money in the Philippines or who contemplate doing so in the near future.

But it is not right that independence itself should longer be delayed.

By temperament, by experience, by financial ability, in every way, the 11,000,000 Filipinos are entitled to be free from every government except of their own choice. They are intelligent enough to decide for themselves.

I have found the native Filipino official to be honest, efficient and as capable of administering executive positions as any men I have met anywhere in the world.

These officials are today governing 1,000 municipalities and forty-two provinces, economically, efficiently and for the good of the entire people. They have a native congress, including many graduates of Yale, Princeton, Harvard and other American universities. Other members are graduates of Santo Tomas and other Philippine universities, and in education and ability they compare favorably with any I know.

They have leaders like Speaker Osmena of the House of Representatives and President Quezon of the Senate who would adorn any office.

The Philippines are away ahead of the United States in successful government ownership and operation of public utilities.

The government took hold of the steam railways and made them pay a profit of 1,000,000 pesos a year more than under private ownership.

It took hold of the highways, and we have 7,000 miles of the best macadamized roads in the world. The Manila city government is about to take over the street railways and the gas and electric plants, while the territorial government is arranging for ownership and control of the coal supply.

The movement for independence is a peaceful one. No territory was more loyal to Uncle Sam during the war. It offered an armed and equipped division to our government, gave it a submarine destroyer and oversubscribed Liberty loans and Red Cross funds.

Two million natives speak English fluently, and there are 700,000 English speaking children in the public schools.

I am more than willing to retire if the Filipinos can be granted what they deserve—





This sewing class is indicative of the practical nature of the vocational training given girls attending the public schools of the Philippine Islands.

**3K 5**  
BALCONY  
Majestic, Chicago, 1920  
MAT. APR. 10  
RETAIN CHECK 10  
H. ANSELL TICKET CO. CHICAGO

**3K 6**  
BALCONY  
Majestic, Chicago, 1920  
MAT. APR. 10  
RETAIN CHECK 10  
H. ANSELL TICKET CO. CHICAGO

**3K 7**  
BALCONY  
Majestic, Chicago, 1920  
MAT. APR. 10  
RETAIN CHECK 10  
H. ANSELL TICKET CO. CHICAGO

**3K 8**  
BALCONY  
Majestic, Chicago, 1920  
MAT. APR. 10  
RETAIN CHECK 10  
H. ANSELL TICKET CO. CHICAGO

*Dr. Peterson,*

*Moline*

*Los Angeles  
Dec 27, 1927*

*all*



An embroidery class in a public school showing how vocational training becomes an important part of the instruction given girls attending the public schools of the Philippine Islands.





THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF NON-CHRISTIAN TRIBES  
MANILA

IN REPLY ADDRESS  
THE DIRECTOR  
BUREAU OF NON-CHRISTIAN TRIBES  
MANILA

September 17, 1919.

My dear Senator:

This letter will be handed to you by the Honorable Clyde H. Tavenner who as member of the Congress of the United States at Washington has taken great interest in the development of government in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Tavenner is now in charge of the Washington Bureau of Publicity for the Philippine Independence Commission, and is at present on the invitation of the President of the Senate, Honorable Manuel L. Quezon, and your colleagues in the Independence Commission, now visiting the various provinces to inform himself personally regarding conditions.

As of course you will understand Mr. Tavenner is directing what will be a great educational campaign of the American people with a view to continued political development of the Philippine Government, in which you are taking so prominent a part.

Mr. Tavenner of course enjoys the absolute confidence of the highest authorities of government at Washington and here in Manila. He has read with great interest your statement to Senator Palma when you were recently here in Manila.

Furthermore, Mr. Tavenner knows the great success you have had in the control and direction of the Jolo people, in your negotiations with the British authorities regarding Borneo affairs, and also your negotiations with General Bates.

You will I know be glad to have the opportunity to learn from so direct a source the probable action of Congress with reference to the Philippine Government.

It is seldom that we are favored with the visit of so distinguished a statesman as Mr. Tavenner, and I accordingly commend him to your kind attention and courtesies.

With best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

F. W. CARPENTER.

Honorable Hadji Butu,  
Senator, Philippine Legislature,  
Jolo, Sulu.

Cp/Re

A. L. Rudes

DAVAO, P. I.

Dr. Sixto Y. Orosa,  
Jolo, Sulu, P. I.

ARDMORE ATHLETIC CLUB

KID SULLIVAN, Manager

Friday, Feb. 6, 1920

Ticket \$2.00 including TAX





The art of fine embroidery, one of the vocational courses for girls attending the public schools of the Philippine Islands.



Class in surveying. One of the vocational courses of the public schools of the Philippine Islands.



COMMISSION OF INDEPENDENCE  
PRESS BUREAU, PHILIPPINE MISSION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 17, 1919.

My dear Paulino:-

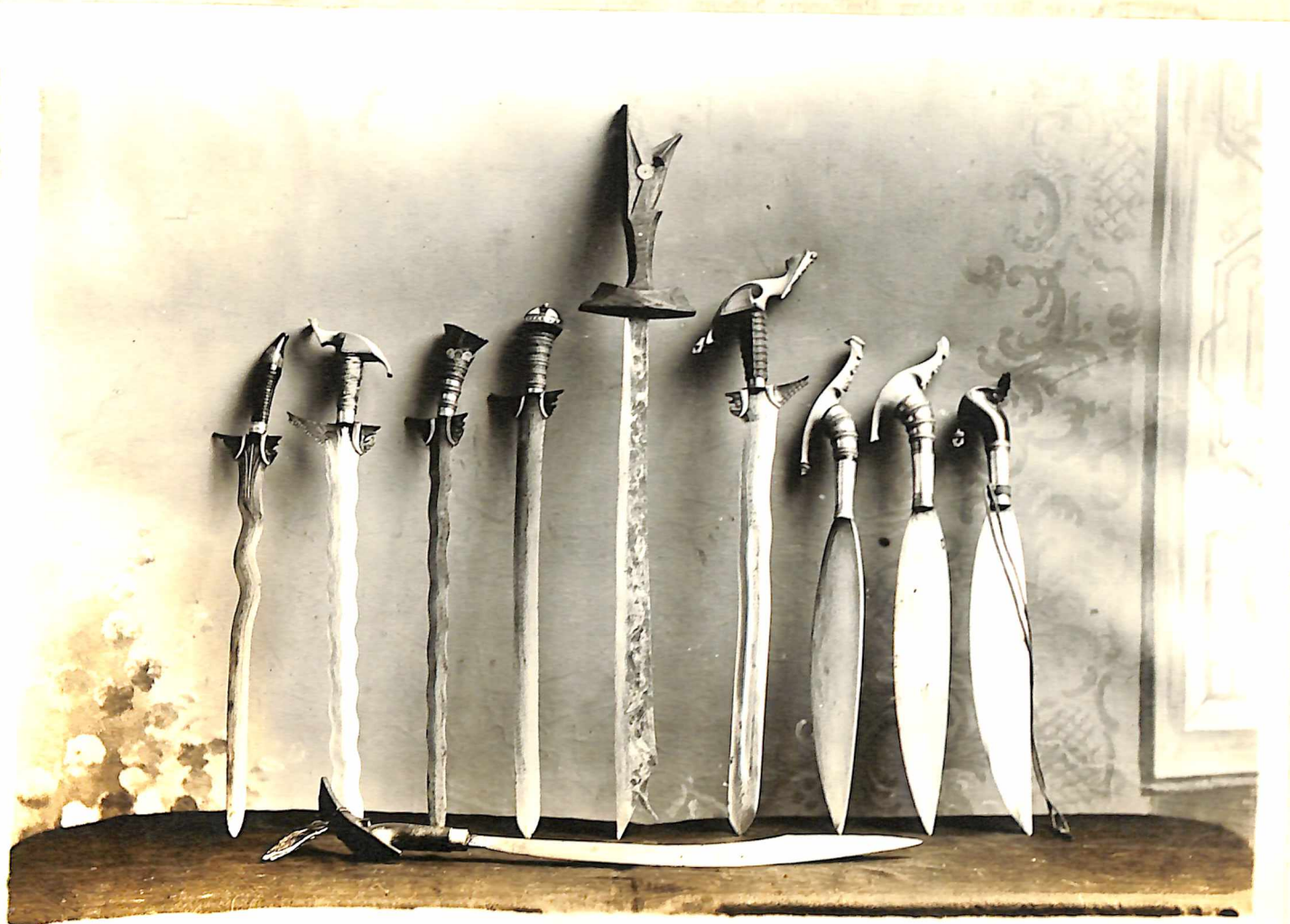
This will introduce to you, former Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner, who has been sent here by our Press Bureau at Washington to study the conditions. He has long been an advocate of Philippine independence and is helping us in our publicity work in the States.

Please extend to him any courtesies and help he may desire during his stay in Cebu. Incidentally, I may suggest that you show him the public improvements in the City under the leadership of Speaker Osmeña.

Very truly yours,

*Maxwell M. Kalaw*

Mr. Paulino Gullas,  
Cebu, Cebu, P. I.



Moro weapons, some samples of which were presented to me by Moro chiefs at Jolo, and which I brought back with me.





A class in basketry, one of the vocational courses given in many public schools of the Philippine Islands.



Library, Philippine School of Arts and Trades, Manila. The public schools of the Philippine Islands own 1,200 school libraries, all of which are available for the public.



PROGRAMA IMPROVISADO EN HONOR AL HON. CLAY  
H. TAVERNER, CONGRESISTA DE LOS ESTADOS  
UNIDOS Y COMITIVA.

Dumaguete, Sept. 28, 1919.

- 3:30 P. M. - Visita al Instituto Silliman.  
4:00-5:00 P.M. - Paseo en autos hasta el Municipio de Ayquitan.  
5:30 P. M. - Discursos en el Parque Quezon.

The Provincial Government of Oriental Negros  
Dumaguete, H. I.

Hon. Clay H. Taverner,  
Congressman of the U. S.

Dear Sir:

In behalf of the Province of Oriental  
Negros, I hereby tender my sincere welcome  
to you and party, and have the kindness to  
accept the short program to be rendered in  
your honor and party.

Very respectfully,

*R. R. R.*

Actg. Provincial Governor.

Sept. 28, 1919.

El Congresista Taverner,  
agasado.

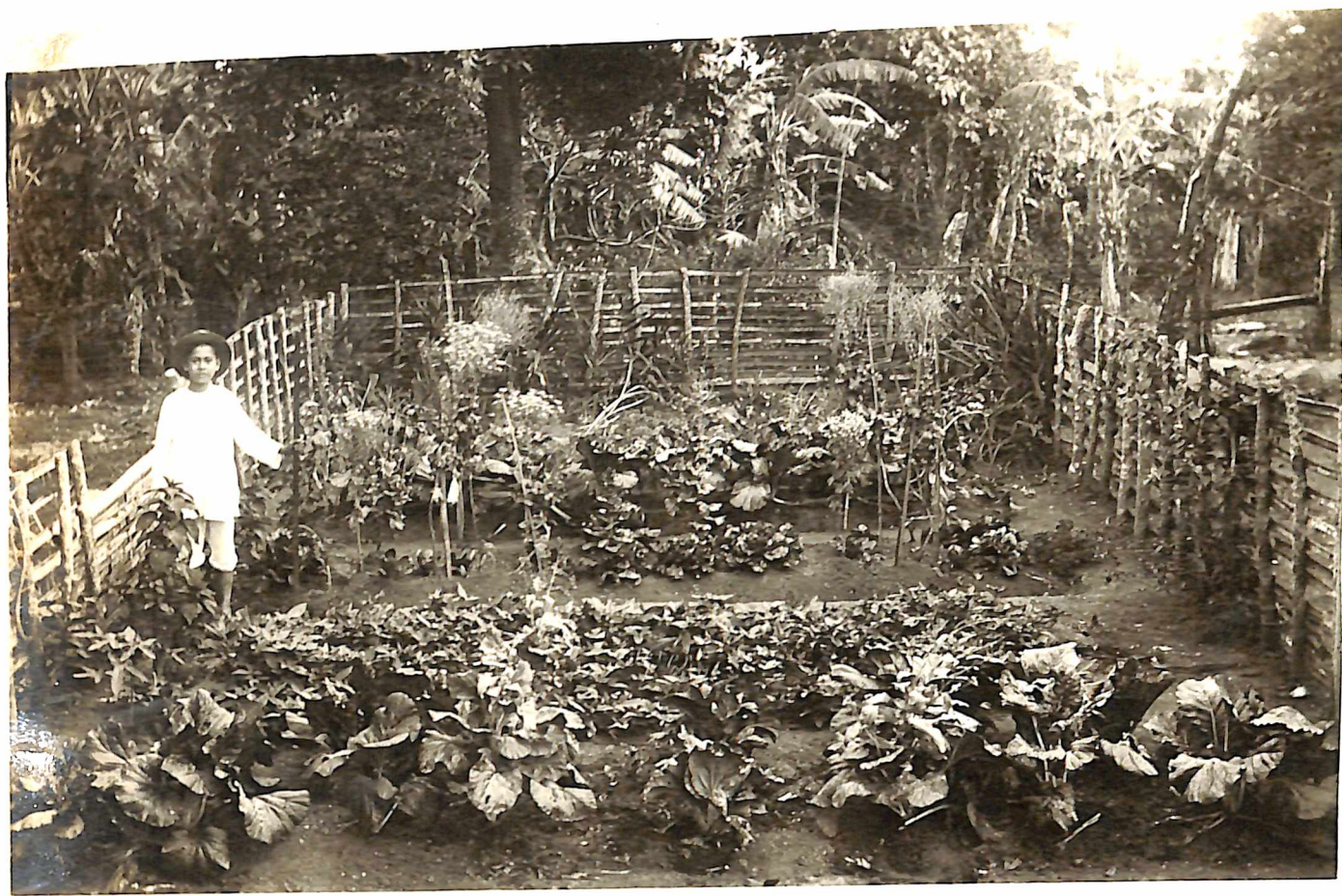
Segun el programa, el congresista Taverner estará entre nosotros hasta el día 25 del actual, y de aquí irá a Jolo en donde estará dos días, regresando inmediatamente a esta para cojer el primer vapor que zarpe para Manila.

Durante su breve estancia en esta, el pueblo en unión de las autoridades y demás elementos de la localidad, han agasajado dignamente, al Hon. Taverner, quien en compañía de algunas autoridades y ciudadanos, ha visitado Taluk-sangay, Sacul, Manicahan Pasananca Park, San Ramon, e Isabela de Basilan. En el medio día de ayer se le ha ofrecido un espléndido "Luncheon" en la residencia del Gob. del Departamento, y por la noche hubo en los amplios salones del Club Zamboanga una recepción reguida de baile. Esta noche se le ofrecerá un regio banquete en donde se pronunciarán discursos. Y mañana visitará los edificios públicos de esta ciudad. Segun nos ha dicho el referido congresista Hon. Taverner, tiene él muy buena y grata impresión de este pueblo.



Snapshot taken in our stateroom aboard the SS Leviathan, at sea, on April 17, 1931. This was the finest and most expensive suite on the ship. It was called the "Queen Marie" suite, because Queen Marie of Roumania occupied it when she came to America.





One of the 4,000 school gardens cultivated by pupils in the public schools of the Philippine Islands.



Primary school pupils of the public schools of the Philippine Islands receive daily physical training in the form of group games, folk dances, and calisthenic exercises.



## "EL FENIX".

## PERIODICO FILIPINO INDEPENDIENTE

SE PUBLICA LOS MIERCOLES Y SABADOS

DIRECTOR Y ADMINISTRADOR - CARLOS CAMINS.

ZAMBOANGA, 20 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1919.

EDITORIALES.

## Bienvenida

Se lo damos de todo corazon al congresista Clyde Tavenner, que actualmente está entre nosotros; esperamos que su breve estancia en esta, sea la mas grata y placentera posible, y que cuando regrese a su pais, lleve consigo la gratitud eterna de todos los habitantes de Mindanao y Sulu.

Bienvenido sea el Hon. Tavenner.

## Ratificando nuestro ideal

Momento mas oportuno, ocasión mas propicia, jamás podemos hallar como la presente en que un distinguido hombre público, el congresista Hon. Clyde H. Tavenner, natural de esa América llamada por antonomasia la defensora y libertadora de los pueblos débiles y pequeños, de ese país de la libertad y democracia, se halla hoy entre nosotros. Su venida aquí se debe, según nuestros informes, al hecho de conocer y estudiar las condiciones tanto materiales como políticas de nuestro pueblo. Nosotros, interpretando el verdadero y unánime sentir de nuestro pueblo, nos permitimos por la presente expresar al Hon. Clyde H. Tavenner, nuestra confianza, nuestra lealtad y nuestro respeto al gobierno Americano. Y al hacerlo así, es nuestro mas ardiente anhelo de que el ilustre congresista Hon. Clyde H. Tavenner, cuando retorne a sus patrios lares, sea el portador de la aspiración legítima de todo un pueblo que aspira y que se halla en condición de regir sus propios destinos: la independencia de Filipinas.

Si no estamos equivocados, existe hoy en los Estados Unidos una opinión general contra la retención de Shang-Tung por el gobierno japonés. En gracia a la equidad y justicia, deseáramos que semejante opinión prevalezca con respecto a Filipinas.

Administración  
Espi No. 16

ZAMBOANGA, 24 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1919.

## El Congresista Tavenner en Zamboanga

El cable ha sido el portador de la noticia de que el distinguido Congresista Clyde H. Tavenner venía a bordo del vapor "Neil Macleod". Tan pronto como se supo esta noticia, el Sr. Juan Posadas, Jr. Gobernador interino del Departamento, convocó inmediatamente a una junta en su oficina en la mañana del Lunes pasado, a casi todos los representantes de los varios elementos que integran esta ciudad cosmopolita, con el fin de preparar un programa de recepción digno del distinguido personaje que en la misma tarde de anteayer se esperaba llegar a bordo del "Neil Macleod". Una vez discutidos y acordados los principales puntos por los cuales habría de haber el programa, se levantó la sesión, o sin antes haber acordado que los que estaban presentes en aquella reunión fuesen los miembros del Comité de Recepción. Y

en efecto, como ya se esperaba, el referido vapor "Neil Macleod" arribó en este puerto en la misma tarde del Lunes, minutos, después de las tres. El Comité fué al pantalán a recibir al ilustre Congresista Tavenner, quien, a la simple vista de esta hermosa y bella ciudad de Zamboanga, unido con la legendaria hospitalidad de sus habitantes, estamos seguros que nuestro ilustre huésped de honor, si ha venido realmente para conocer de visu las condiciones tanto materiales como políticas del pueblo filipino, habrá quizás tanto en el Norte como en el Sur del Archipiélago filipino, obtenido una buena impresión de este pueblo. Y después de que el distinguido Congresista Clyde H. Tavenner, haya hecho personalmente una investigación, y después de que haya recorrido varios lugares de este pueblo, y unido con el

conocimiento que haya obtenido en las otras partes de estas islas, podemos adelantarnos diciendo que cuando nuestro ilustre huésped de honor retorne a sus Patrios lares, habrá formado y llevado un caudal de conocimientos y documentos importantes relativos al hecho de que no existe ni puede haber otra mas que una sola e idéntica aspiración política: La independencia inmediata de Filipinas.

Que la visita del Congresista Tavenner por estas islas, sea de mutuo provecho y beneficio tanto para América como para nuestro país.



Col. and Mrs. Ole Waloe, in whose home I lived while in Zamboanga.

Chicago, April 10, 1920.

Orpheum Circuit  
MAJESTIC THEATRE

MONROE THEATER CO., PROPRIETORS

MARTIN BECK  
PresidentMRS. CHAS. B. KOHL  
Vice-PresidentWILLIAM G. TISDALE  
ManagerFRANK S. RIVERS  
Sec.-Treas.

Presenting at all times the best European and American  
Vaudeville Attractions.  
Operated in conjunction with Orpheum Circuit of theatres in the United  
States and Canada, Scotland and Wales.  
MARTIN BECK, MANAGING DIRECTOR

THE WASHINGTON SALON

AND  
UNITED ARTS SOCIETY

1413 H STREET

Mr. Clyde H. Tavenner

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE

SALON'S FORTNIGHTLY SOIRÉE

Thursday, Dec 8, 1921, 9 P. M.

AT THE PLAYHOUSE

1814 N STREET

SPEAKERS

MUSIC

PUNCH

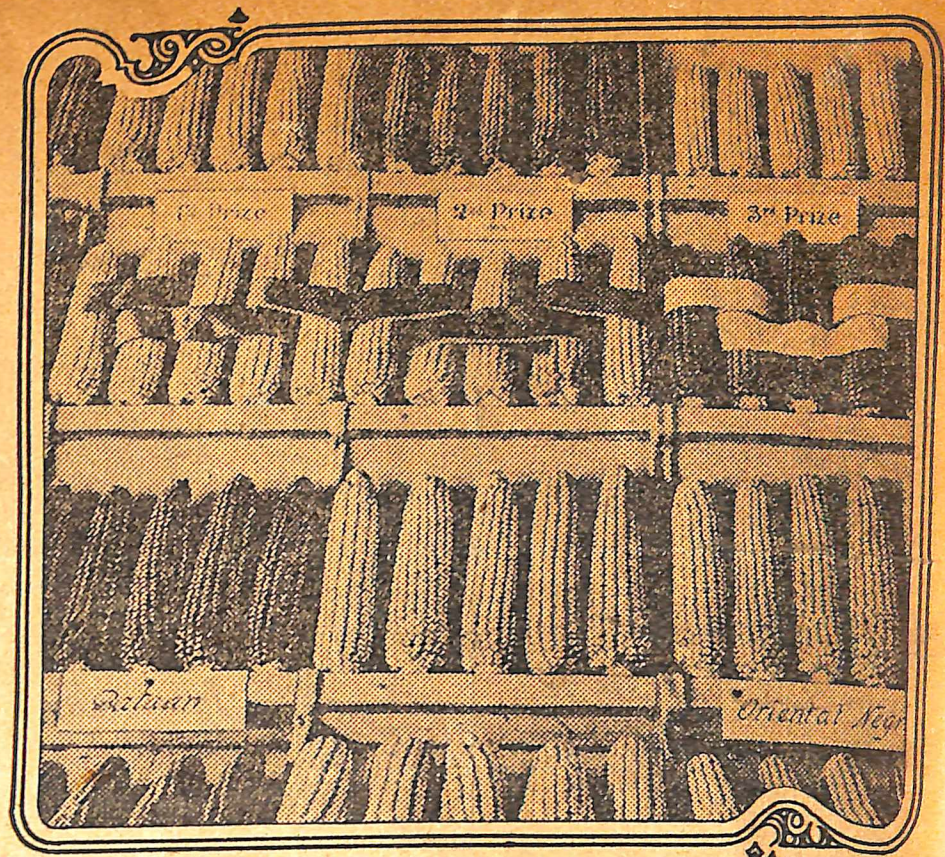
DANCING

Norman Hapgood  
(ADMISSION BY CARD)  
R. S. V. P.Rudolphe de Zapp,  
President





## How Would You Like to Harvest Two Crops of Corn a Year as They Do in the Philippines?



No, reader, this corn was not grown by one of our local farmers! It wasn't grown in the United States, even. It was grown in the faroff Philippine Islands by Filipino schoolboys. Two fine crops of corn a year are produced in the Islands.

The Philippines are doing some wonderful things in the agricultural line. The Philippine government has fine agricultural schools throughout the islands, and the Philippine legislature, composed entirely of Filipinos, is each year making larger and larger appropriations for this important work.

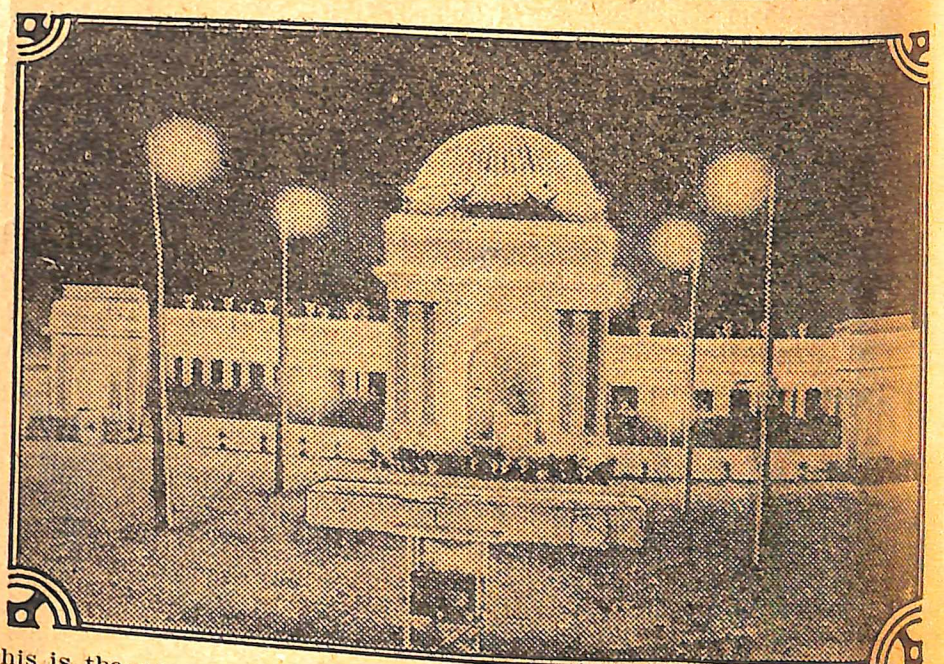
The staple food of the islands is rice, but corn is coming right along in popular favor. Its use was given great impetus in the last year because of a rice

shortage. Other important Philippine crops are hemp, sugar cane, coconuts, coffee, tapioca and pineapples. Lumber is also an important industry.

There are hundreds of thousands of acres of land lying idle in the Philippines; which have a greater area of fertile land than Japan—this in spite of the fact that the population of the Philippines is 11,000,000 while that of Japan is around 55,000,000. There is every reason to believe that some day the Philippines will have a population as large as that of Japan today. The Filipinos are the only Christian people in the orient, and their young men are working night and day to prepare themselves for the responsibility of citizenship in the Philippine Republic, which they believe to be near at hand.



## MANILA CARNIVAL BIG ATTRACTION OF FAR EAST



This is the season of the year when the Philippines become the playground for the entire orient. It is carnival season in Manila.

In 1908 the first Philippine carnival was held on historic Wallace Field in Manila in February, when the climate of the islands is at its best, and each succeeding year there has been a larger and more elaborate celebration. The 1920, or Victory Carnival, will be the greatest event of its sort ever held anywhere in the Far East.

There are commercial and government exhibits in connection with the carnival, and on no other occasion is it possible to gain at once such a comprehensive idea of the production and

development of resources of the archipelago as that which is offered the visitor at the carnival city.

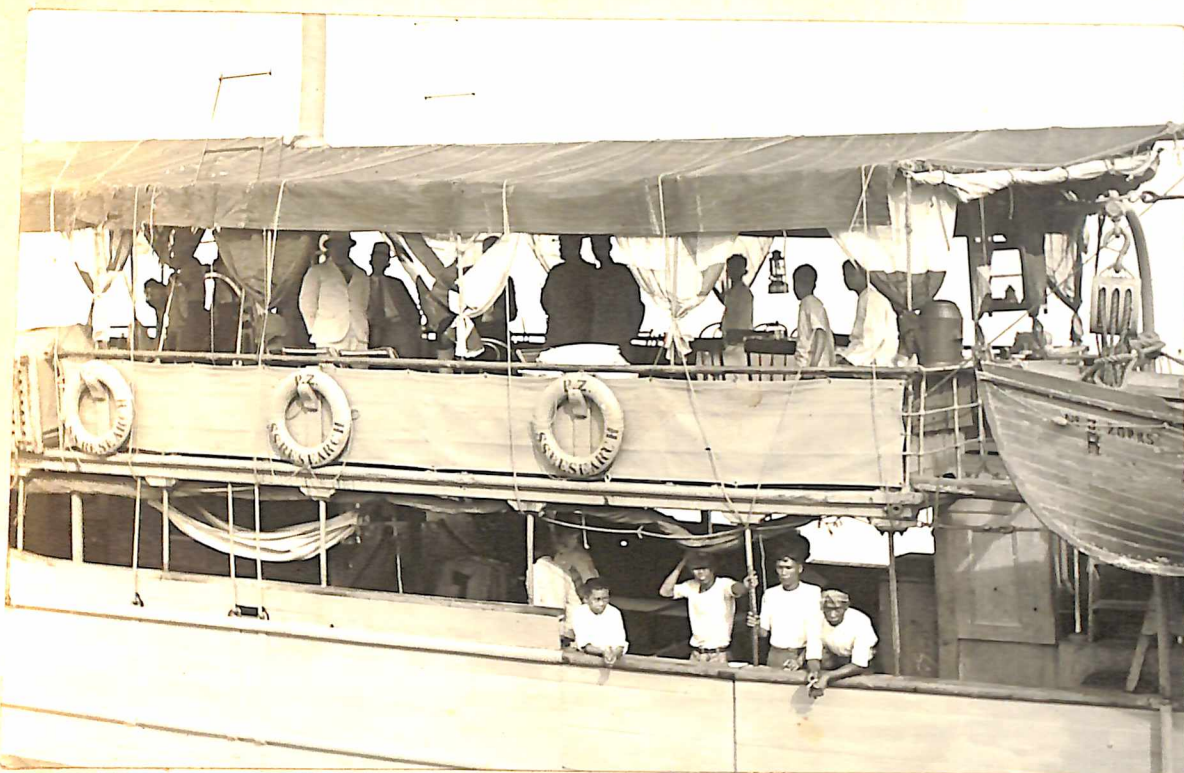
In the evenings the carnival becomes the center of Philippine and oriental social activity. A huge open air auditorium serves for the elaborate nightly balls, and on its mammoth floor thousands of couples swing together to the strains of music furnished by the famous Constabulary and other military bands. Probably at no other place in the world will one see an equally impressive cosmopolitan spectacle.

The Manila visitor who can plan his trip to arrive at the Pearl of the Orient for carnival time may well deem himself fortunate.





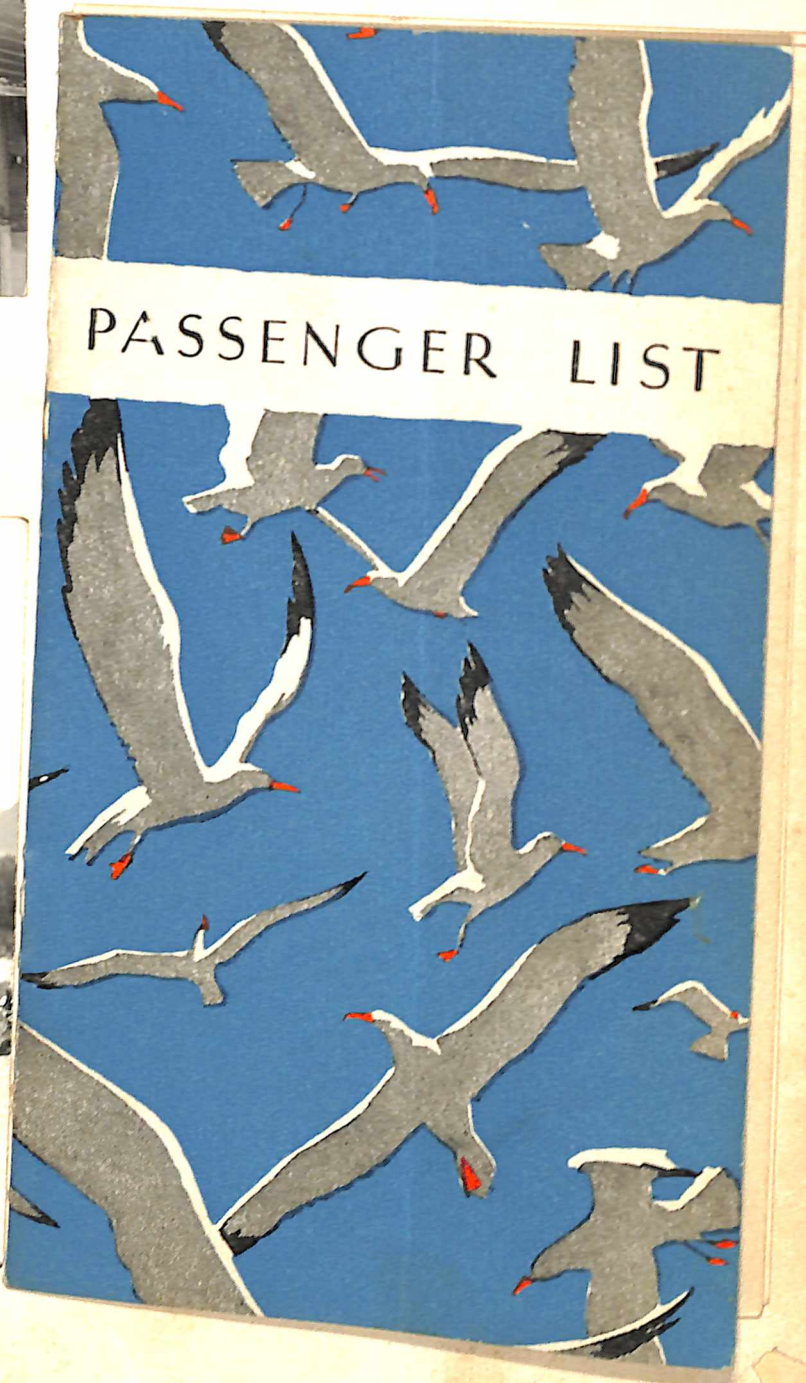
Gov. P. D. Rogers, of Sulu, formerly of Indiana. He showed me every courtesy. He lives like a king, and is a king among men. The picture shows him welcoming me on my arrival at Jolo on the "Research."



On board the "Research," which carried me from Zamboanga to Jolo, Sulu Islands, and return.



I will long remember my visit to Jolo. From the moment I arrived until I took my departure I was treated like a king. This is the reception committee that met me at the dock upon my arrival on the early morning of Sept. 26, 1919.





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Nº 91

GALLERA DE  
S. J. DEL MONTE



STADIUM  
OLYMPIC  
STADIUM

PERSONAL DIRECTION

FRANK A. CHURCHILL

PROGRAM  
AND  
SCORE CARD



Cámara de Representantes

Manila, Oct. 16, 1919

Pase a favor de  
Admit

para los asientos reservados.  
to the reserved seats.

Válido durante  
For

Rafael Villanueva  
Secretario, Cámara de Representantes.

C. R. No. 62.  
143945

Manuel Artigas y Cuerva  
LIBRARIAN PHILIPPINE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

Tel. 4932,

114 Solana.

A Section of the American Residential  
District, Manila.

Dear Mr. Javener:-  
"Aloha Ae" from  
across the bay. Having  
regular Philippine time  
at sleep. - No jones  
at all, at all. Next month  
I have a fiesta for 11 days  
and I'll  
if you know just when.  
I'd like to have you  
at this place at that  
time. Greetings to friend  
Harry H. Anderson.  
Room 18.

Manuf. by CARDINELL VINCENT CO., San Francisco, U. S. A.



Mr. Clyde H. Javener,  
Hotel de Francia,  
Manila, P. I.

LA VILLA DE HONGKONG  
— DE —  
José Tan Sunco  
DRY GOODS STORE  
222-24-26 S. VICENTE, BDO.

EMBROIDERIES Goods, silk ribbons, silk hdkfs. silk Hose  
for men and Ladies, palm beach, woolen cloth, Fancy  
Goods, and Ladies Dresses Goods, canton Linen  
and all kinds of chinese silk and any  
kinds of High Nevelties for sale.

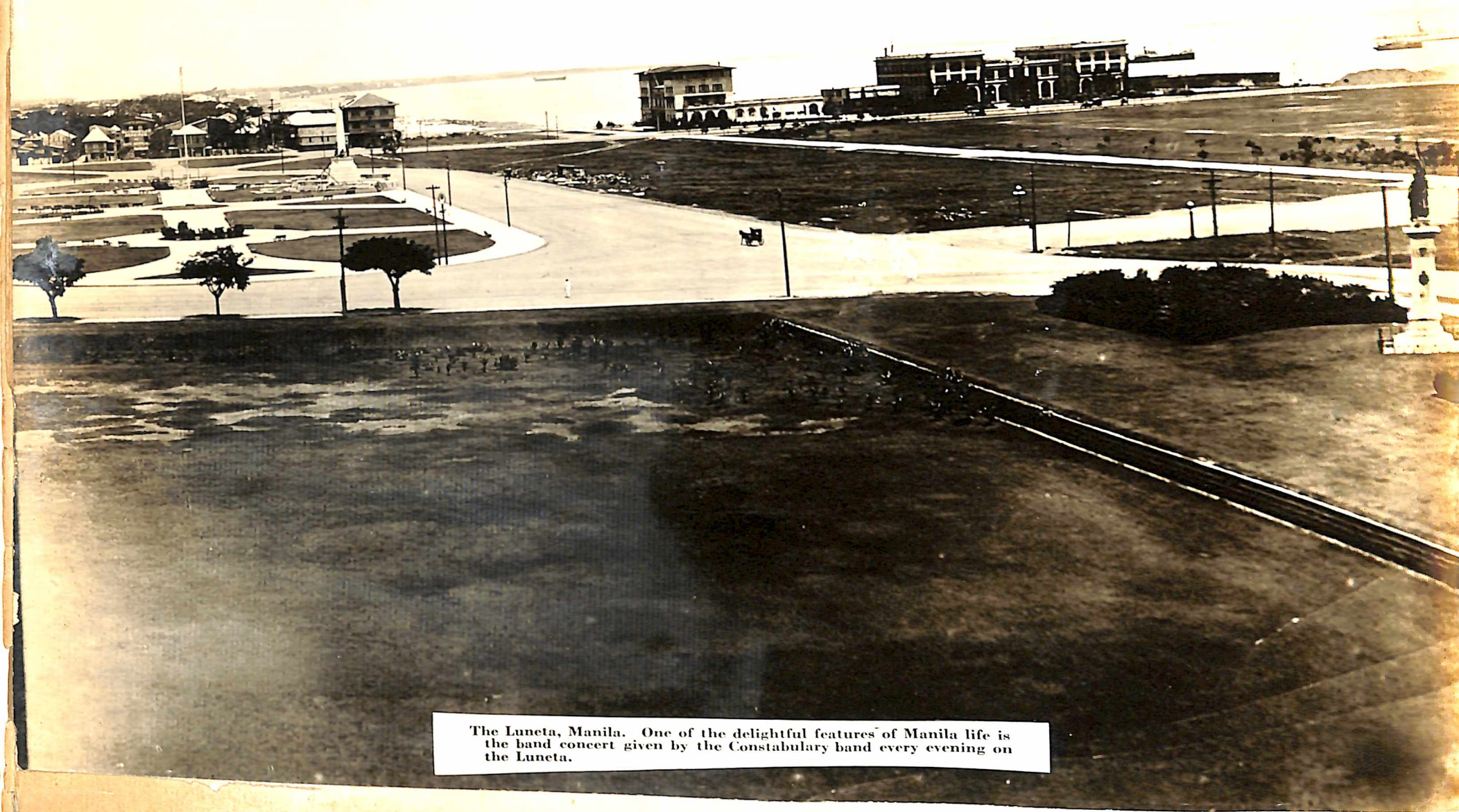
PHONE 2176

MANILA, P. I.





Presidential table of a banquet held in honor of Hons. Quezon and Osmena in the Manila Gran Opera House. Date of banquet unknown.



The Luneta, Manila. One of the delightful features of Manila life is the band concert given by the Constabulary band every evening on the Luneta.





Some Street Scenes in the city of Manila.



One of the 104,000 home gardens of pupils attending the public schools of the Philippine Islands.



Crossing a river on the way to Baguio on a bamboo raft. Before the trip across was completed the auto got into deep water, stalling the engine. After remaining prisoners in the car in the river for an hour, a carabao was hitched to the auto and we were pulled out. It was some experience--one that we will never forget!



Elsa and Lucinda. Photograph taken in front of the Pines Hotel, Baguio, October 11, 1919.







Seibert Settler,  
Apr. 17, 1920.

## BOOSTS THE FILIPINOS AND ALSO SEIBERT!

Clyde H. Tavenner, wife, and two babies, returned on Monday from Washington, D. C., where Mr. Tavenner has been doing publicity work for the Philippine government. Mr. Tavenner says the Filipino people have been much misrepresented, and that they are really a fine race of people. He declares the Filipinos are unquestionably entitled to their independence. Mr. Tavenner, accompanied by his family, recently visited all parts of the Philippines, as well as Japan, Siberia, and the Hawaiian Islands.

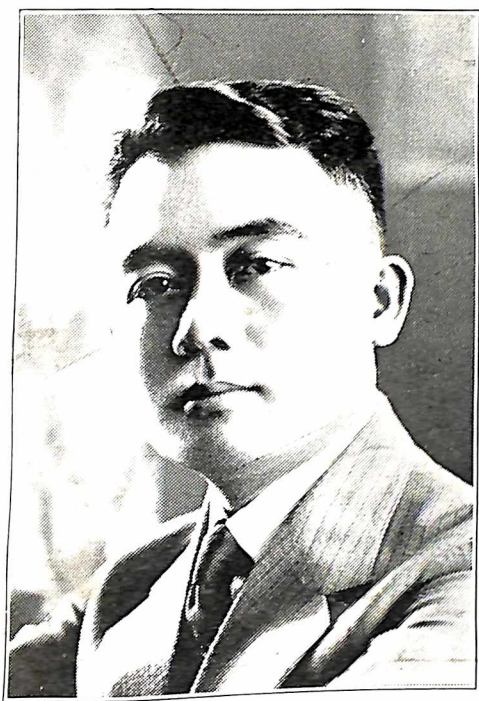
He has written a special article for this edition of the Seibert Settler, which will be found in the adjoining column, describing the automobile trip he and Mrs. Tavenner took from Manila to Baguio, a mountain resort. We are also publishing two remarkable photographs he took on the road. The article is entitled: "A Philippine Travelogue."

Mr. Tavenner is a strong booster for Seibert and Eastern Colorado. He declares that in his opinion this section of the country offers the best opportunities for investment of any place in the United States.

Mr. Tavenner has been assigned to attend the Democratic National Convention at San Francisco in June for the Philippine Press Bureau.



June 9, 1938. Note. The above picture was taken in the interior of Mindanao (Camp Keithley, I believe) in 1919.

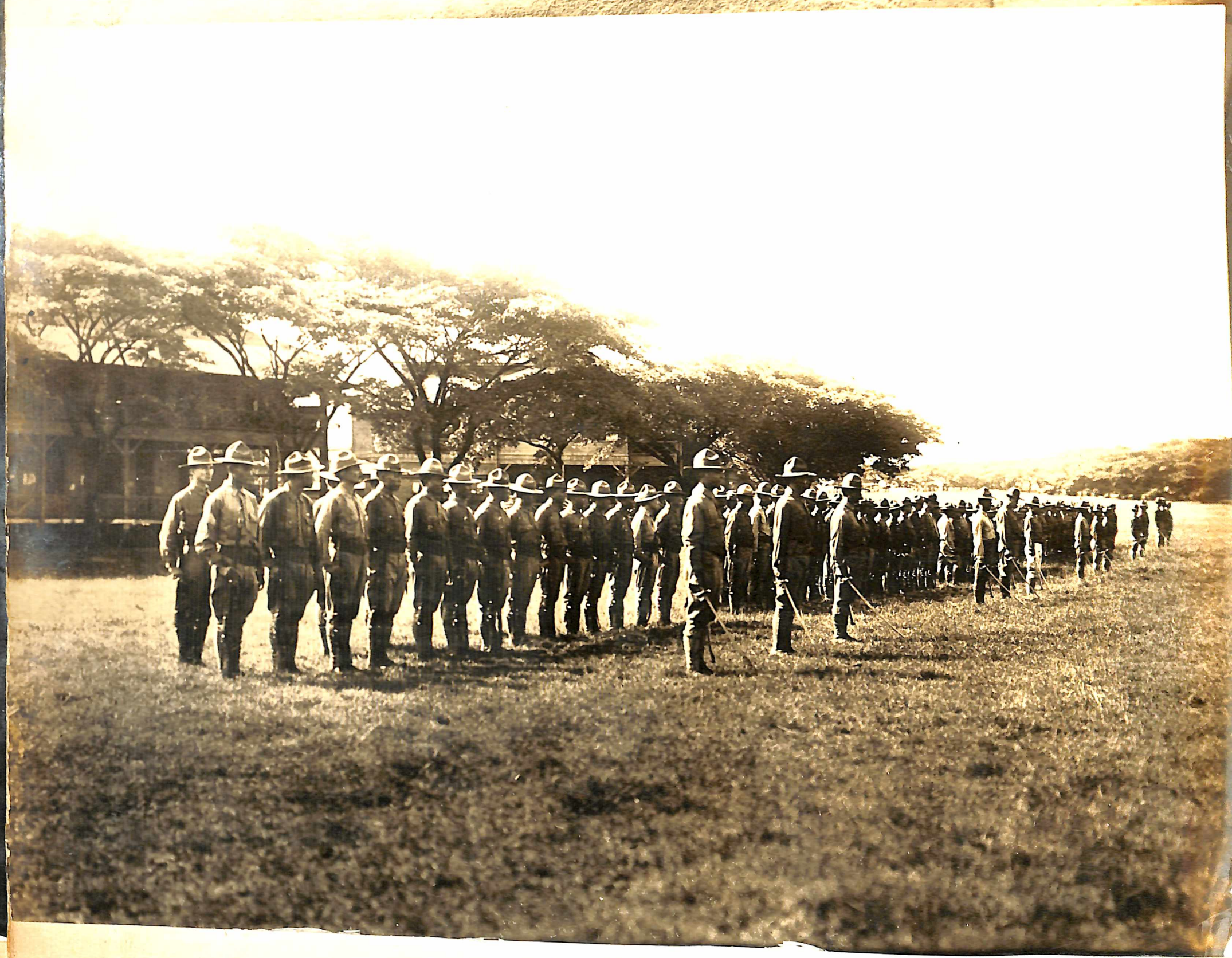
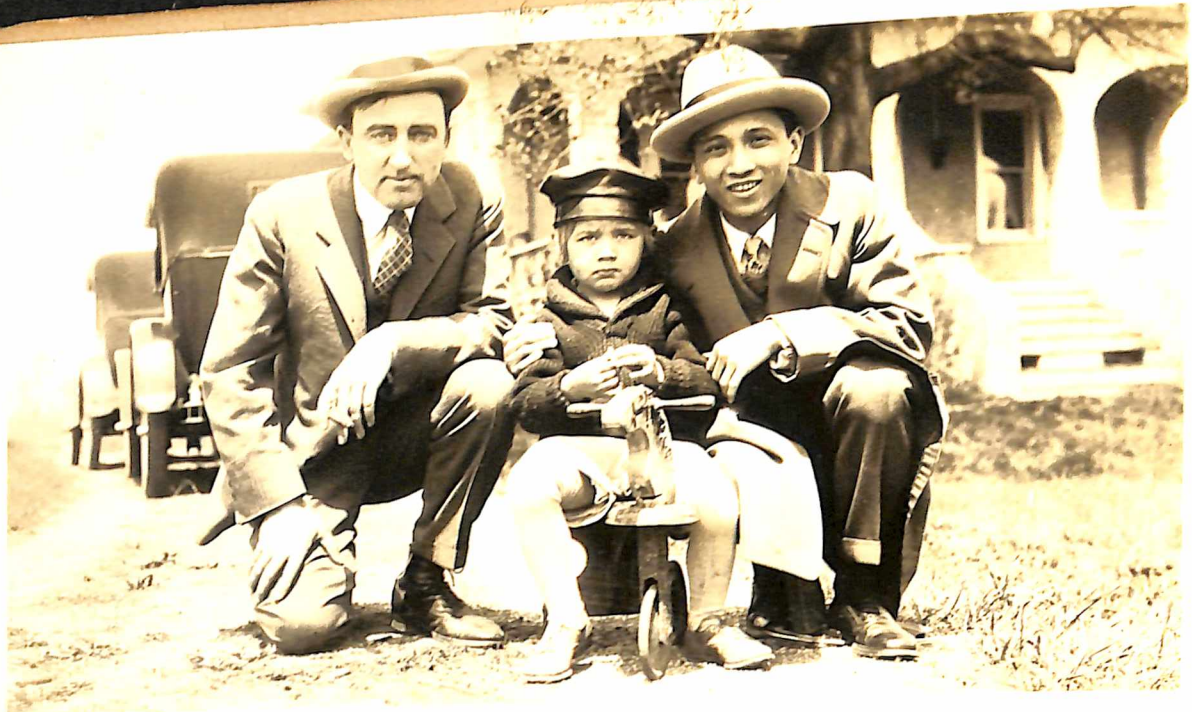


George Vargas, whom I have known since 1919. He is now (June, 1938) secretary to President Quezon.



Maimbung School, near Jolo, Sulu Islands. These are all Moro girls, being taught by two Moro princesses, standing in background. They are Princess Radda Kiram, niece of the Sultan of Sulu, and Princess Inda Tambuyung, daughter of the famous Datu Tambuyung who fought General John J. Pershing in 1912. The two men standing are Gov. P. D. Rogers and Capt. McAndrews.







Consider friends of people

"discoverer"  
garden of Eden

arist  
writer newspaper article  
advantage of country

Galapagos should join  
hands and each try to  
consider there are two sides  
and consider viewpoint  
of other

since sincerely  
treat others as you  
would like to be  
treated Kindness and  
courtesy is the greatest  
investment will pay a  
dividend

up to Moore  
legislation Moro

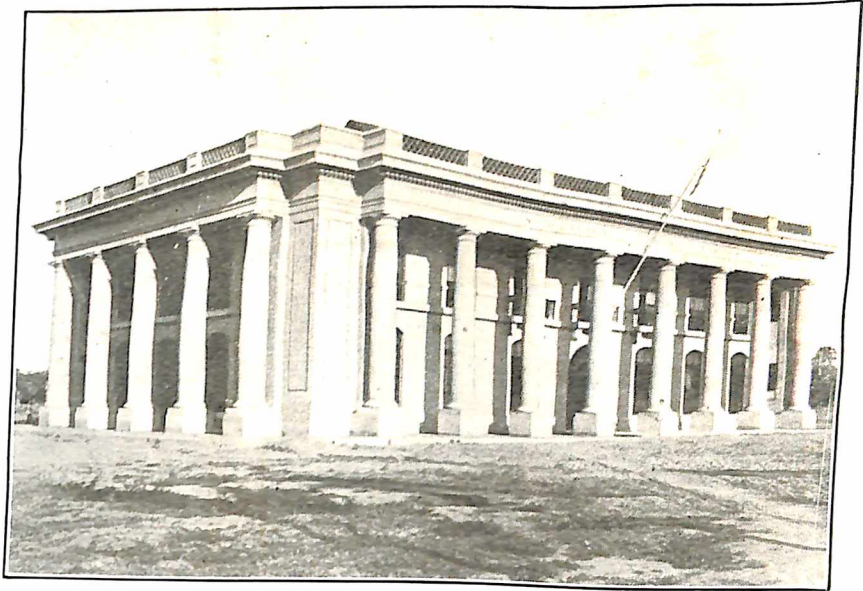
man cutting marble







Typical Scene on the Pangasinan Road.



Capitol building of the province of La Laguna, a type of the beautiful and serviceable provincial capitol buildings that are appearing in the Philippines.



Harrison Bridge, a beautiful structure spanning the Barruro River in La Union Province.





Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Rodriguez, 1079 Singalong, Manila. Mr. Rodriguez was for a year or more acting Director of the Philippine Press Bureau in Washington, when I came to know him quite well.



The reception committee which met me at the pier at Jolo, Sulu Islands, Sept. 26, 1919. From left to right: Atty. F. H. Young, C.H.T., Capt. Link, Sec-Treas. of Sulu Province, who claims to have personally killed 100 Moros; P. D. Rogers, Governor of Sulu; Capt. McAndrews, Supt. of Schools White, Dr. Sixto Oroso, and Capt. Misa.



Left to right: Mamma, V. P. of Municipal Dist.; ~~Imam~~ Pansul Isarail; ~~Imam~~ Imam Malli, C. H. T., Panglima Indanan, Municipal Pres. of Parang Dist.; Capt. McAndrews, Panglima Jalmani, Pres. of Silangkan dist, and aides.



Pier at Jolo, Sulu Islands, a land of perpetual delights.



OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	Blue
Day Letter	Nite
Night Message	N L
Night Letter	

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	Blue
Day Letter	Nite
Night Message	N L
Night Letter	

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

A56 CH MP 31

3249 W. Madison St., Phone Kedzie 4321

WA WASHINGTON DC 1230P APR 9 1920

MR CLYDE H TAVENNER

56

948 LOCKWOOD AVE CHICAGO ILL

FILIPINO CLUBS IN CHICAGO ARRANGED MEETING FOR SATURDAY AND YOU ARE SCHEDULED TO SPEAK IN THE MEETING AT SEVEN FORTY FIVE PM HAVE WIRED PASQUAL TO GET IN TOUCH WITH YOU

SAMSON



Philippine Independence Mission  
State War and Navy Bldg. April 4, 1919 Washington, D.C.

Photo by Buckle Studio

The Philippine Mission to the United States. Photograph taken on steps of State, War and Navy Bldg., Washington, D. C., April 4, 1919, following presentation of the independence resolutions of the Philippine legislature to Secretary of War Baker. Front row, left to right: Dionisio Jakosalem, Secretary of the Philippine legislature; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War of the United States; Rafael Palma, Secretary of the Interior and Vice-Chairman of the Philippine Mission; General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the United States Army; Tomas Earnshaw, prominent Manila business man; General Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and Francis Burton Harrison, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.





## THE JOLO CLUB JOLO, SULU, P. I.

Date  
Sept. 26,  
1919

Place where my money  
was no good

*M. Stenza, M.D.  
District Health  
Officer Zamboanga*

United States Railroad Administration  
PULLMAN CAR LINES

PASSENGER'S CHECK—To be retained by passenger to identify accommodations indicated on accompanying ticket. Property taken into car will be entirely at owner's risk.

CHICAGO, ILL.

To *Chicago*

Accommodations *4* Car *4*

Date *Sept. 14, 1920*

No. Persons *1 2 3*

R.R. *1082*

Dayang-Dayang Hadji-Biandan  
Princess of Sulu,

Jolo, P. I.

The Princess of Sulu received myself and party at the Sultan's Palace, and served luncheon to us. I had a very delightful visit with her. Someday she expects to visit the United States

*Sept. 26-19*

*Mr. Tavenner.*

*Please*

*Excuse me. I will meet*

*you on your return*

*to Jolo. I am very*

*pleased to have met*

*you and hope we*

*will have a better time*

*when you return*

*to Jolo.*

Chief, Custom's Secret Service, Jolo, Sulu Is





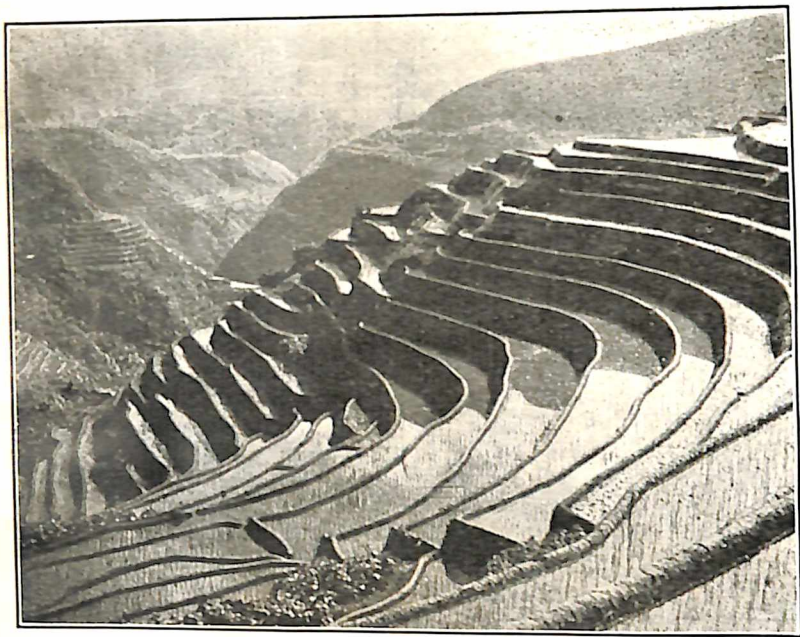


## Rice Terraces Are World's Masterpieces

This is a photograph of the Ifugao igorrot rice terraces, which are among the most remarkable of their kind in the world. They are one of the many marvelous sights for the tourist to see in the Philippine Islands and are to be found in the Ifugao district of the Mountain province, Northern Luzon.

The height of these terraces, which are held up by stone walls, is from 4 to 18 feet, averaging 8 feet high. It is estimated there are 12,121 miles of eight-foot stone walls in the Ifugao terraces, which is approximately half the distance around the world.

These terraces are skillfully irrigated by water brought in troughs along the precipitous mountain sides over long distances.



Ifugao igorrot rice terraces, which are among the most remarkable of their kind in the world. It is estimated there are 12,121 miles of 8-foot stone walls in the Ifugao terraces, which is approximately half the distance around the world. These terraces are skillfully irrigated by water brought in troughs along the precipitous mountain sides over long distances.

New York, Apr. 27, 1920..

*Frederic B. Brier*



*Mr. and Mrs. Sofronia Abrera*

*San Pablo*

*Laguna  
Philippines*





Mindanao is a coming cattle country. Thousands and thousands of acres of range are available. Plenty of grass the year around. No buildings necessary because of mild climate. Good markets. If a person can't make money in the cattle business in Mindanao, he can't make money in that business anywhere.



1919







Palico river bridge on Batangas-Nasugbu road. This is one of the types of bridges in use in the Philippines. There are many bridges far more beautiful than this one, however. Note the road in this picture. The Islands have 7,000 miles of the best macadamized roads in the world, and more were in the course of construction during my visit there in 1919.







Season's Greetings from the Philippines.

Isauro Gabaldon  
Manila - P.I.





Ayuntamiento Building, Manila, where the offices of the Central Government of the Philippines are located.

#### Population

A census was taken early this year (1919), and while the complete reports have not yet been finished, the official estimate cabled to the War Department by the Director of the Census is as follows:

Christian population.....	10,000,000
Non-Christian population.....	500,000

Total..... 10,500,000

Of this population over 1,750,000 males are qualified voters.

#### Native Civilization Prior to Spanish Occupation

The Philippines were discovered by Magellan in 1521. In 1565 the Spaniards made the first permanent settlement at Cebu. In 1570 they occupied Manila and were in control of the islands until 1898, the year of American occupation.

"The inhabitants of the Philippines possessed a culture of their own prior to the coming of the Spaniards to the islands. Those along the coasts were the most advanced in civilization. Their material wealth was considerable. The chief occupations were agriculture, fishing, weaving, some manufacturing, and trade both inter-island and with the mainland, generally in the form of barter. They were expert navigators. They used standard weights and measures. The year was divided into twelve lunar months. They had a peculiar phonetic alphabet, wrote upon leaves, and had a primitive literature. The majority of the people are said to have been able to read and write." (Justice George A. Malcolm, "The Government of the Philippine Islands," pp. 27 and 28.)

"The inhabitants of these islands were by no means savages, entirely unreclaimed from barbarism before the Spanish advent in the sixteenth century. They had a culture of their own." (John Foreman, an English scholar.)

"They had already reached a considerable degree of civilization at the time of the Spanish conquest." (Ferdinand Blumentritt, an Austrian professor.)

"Upon the arrival of the Spaniards, they found the ancestors of the present-day Filipinos in possession of considerable culture, which is somewhat comparable to that of some of the mountain peoples of today." (Dr. James A. Robertson, an American scholar.)

"The Filipino people, even in pre-historic times, had already shown high intelligence and moral virtues and intelligence clearly manifested in their legislation, which, taking into consideration the circumstances and the epoch in which it was framed, was certainly as wise, as prudent, and as humane as those of the nations then at the head of civilization." (Judge Romualdez, a Filipino scholar.)

#### Schools During the Spanish Regime

As early as 1866, out of a population of 4,000,000 people, there were 841 schools for boys and 833 for girls. In 1892, eight years before the coming of the Americans, there were 2,137 schools. There were also, during the Spanish regime, colleges and universities where professional training was given. The colleges were: University of Santo Tomas, Manila, established in 1611 (twenty-five years older than Harvard); San Juan de Letran, Municipal Athenaeum, Normal School, College of San Jose, the Nautical School, the School of Commercial Accounting, the Academy of Painting and Drawing, and many other private schools, fourteen of which were in Manila, while others in the provinces must also be reckoned. There were seminaries in Manila, Nueva-Segovia, Cebu, Jaro and Nueva-Caceres, where all branches of secondary instruction were

taught in addition to those which constituted the studies for the priesthood. (Data from the American Census of 1903.)

#### Progress of the Filipinos During the Spanish Regime

The famous French explorer of the Pacific, La Perouse, who was in Manila in 1787, wrote: "Three million people inhabit these different islands, and that of Luzon contains nearly a third of them. These people seemed to me no way inferior to those of Europe; they cultivate the soil with intelligence, they are carpenters, cabinet-makers, smiths, jewelers, weavers, masons, etc. I have gone through their villages and I have found them kind, hospitable, and affable." ("Voyage de la Perouse autour du Monde," Paris, 1797, 11, p. 347.)

Coming down nearly a generation later, the Englishman Crawford, the historian of the Indian Archipelago, who lived at the court of the Sultan of Java as British Resident, said: "It is remarkable that the Indian administration of one of the worst governments of Europe, and that in which the general principles of legislation and good government are least understood,—one, too, which has never been skillfully executed, should, upon the whole, have proved the least injurious to the happiness and prosperity of the native inhabitants of the country. This, undoubtedly, has been the character of the Spanish connection with the Philippines, with all its vices, follies, and illiberality; and the present condition of these islands affords an unquestionable proof of the fact. Almost every other country of the (Malay or Indian) Archipelago is, at this day, in point of wealth, power, and civilization, in a worse state than when Europeans connected themselves with them three centuries back. The Philippines alone have improved in civilization, wealth, and populousness." ("History of the Indian Archipelago," etc., by John Crawford, F. R. S. Edinburgh, 1820, Vol. ii, pp. 447, 448.)

The German naturalist Jagor, who visited the Islands in 1859-1860, wrote: "Assuming the truth of the above sketch of pre-Christian culture, which has been put together only with the help of defective linguistic sources, and comparing it with the present, we find, as a result, a considerable progress, for which the Philippines are indebted to the Spaniards." ("Travels in the Philippines," Eng. Ed., p. 151.)

The Austrian professor, Ferdinand Blumentritt, wrote in *La Solidaridad* of October 15, 1899, to this effect: "If the general condition of the civilization of the Tagalos, Pampangos, Bicoles, Bisayans, Ilocanos, Cagayanos, and Sambales is compared to the European constitutional countries of Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece, the Spanish-Filipino civilization of the said Indian districts is greater and of larger extent than of those countries."

Finally, writing from historical perspective, the foremost American scholar on the Philippines gives the following résumé of the results of the Spanish administration: "The Spaniards did influence the Filipinos profoundly, and on the whole for the better. There are ways, indeed, in which their record as a colonizing power in the Philippines stands today unique in all the world for its benevolent achievement and its substantial accomplishment of net progress. We do not need to gloss over the defects of Spain; we do not need to condone the backward and halting policy which at last turned the events, in order to do Spain justice. But we must do full justice to her actual achievements, if not as ruler, at any rate as teacher and missionary, in order to put the Filipinos of today in their proper category." (Le Roy: "Philippine Life in Town and Country," 1905, p. 6, 7.)





## FILIPINO AGENTS PLAN DRIVE FOR INDEPENDENCE

Interlake, Kalispell, Mont., Nov. 29, 1920

TO MAKE STRONG EFFORT TO GET ACTION AT  
DECEMBER SESSION OF CONGRESS, FOR THEY  
BELIEVE NEW CONGRESS IS OPPOSED TO IN-  
DEPENDENCE

By COL. WINFIELD JONES.

Washington, Nov. 29.—(Special Correspondence.)—Filipino agents in the United States who have been agitating for Philippine independence for three years, are preparing for a big drive at the December session of congress. This drive will endeavor to get the December session to grant independence to the islands.

The Philippine independence situation, as regards congress, is as follows: The only hope of the Filipinos to get independence probably for many years rests in the December session. President Wilson has declared for independence. If independence is not granted in the December session, hopes of it will have gone glimmering. It is known definitely that a big majority of the republican membership of house and senate are opposed to Philippine independence now, or at any time in the future.

use and direct the immediate emergency they have but to "in any na- ment the assurance that in any na- to his successors in the way depart- Declaring that he is happy to leave sorbed into the country's commerce, as could readily and quickly be ab- as consistent with army needs, that a war supplies of a character, so far to have on hand at the termination of ment's plans keep in mind an effort mends that in the future the depart- war stocks, Secretary Baker recom- Discussing the disposal of surplus cent of the outstanding obligations at the end of the war.

ment saved the government 87 per cent of claims and contracts the depart- and it is stated that in the liquidation secretary at about \$13,730,300,500. the war department is placed by the The total cost of the war through bilities and privileges." grasp on citizenship and its respons- suits and with a larger and firmer better equipped to enter civilian pur- tuition from which men will graduate be throughout an educational insti soon when the peace-time army will and declares that "the time will come program established since the war new educational and recreational The report reviews at length the

or another, would occupy the islands, never to leave them. In one province in the Philippines now the Japanese own much land and are practically in control of that part of the islands. If the United States let the islands go, this country would be morally bound to prevent the Japanese from grabbing the Philippines. War would be certain to occur. This is well recognized, even in the Philippines, where many leading natives prefer for their country to remain under protection of the Stars and Stripes, rather than to have it run the risk of a Japanese seizure.

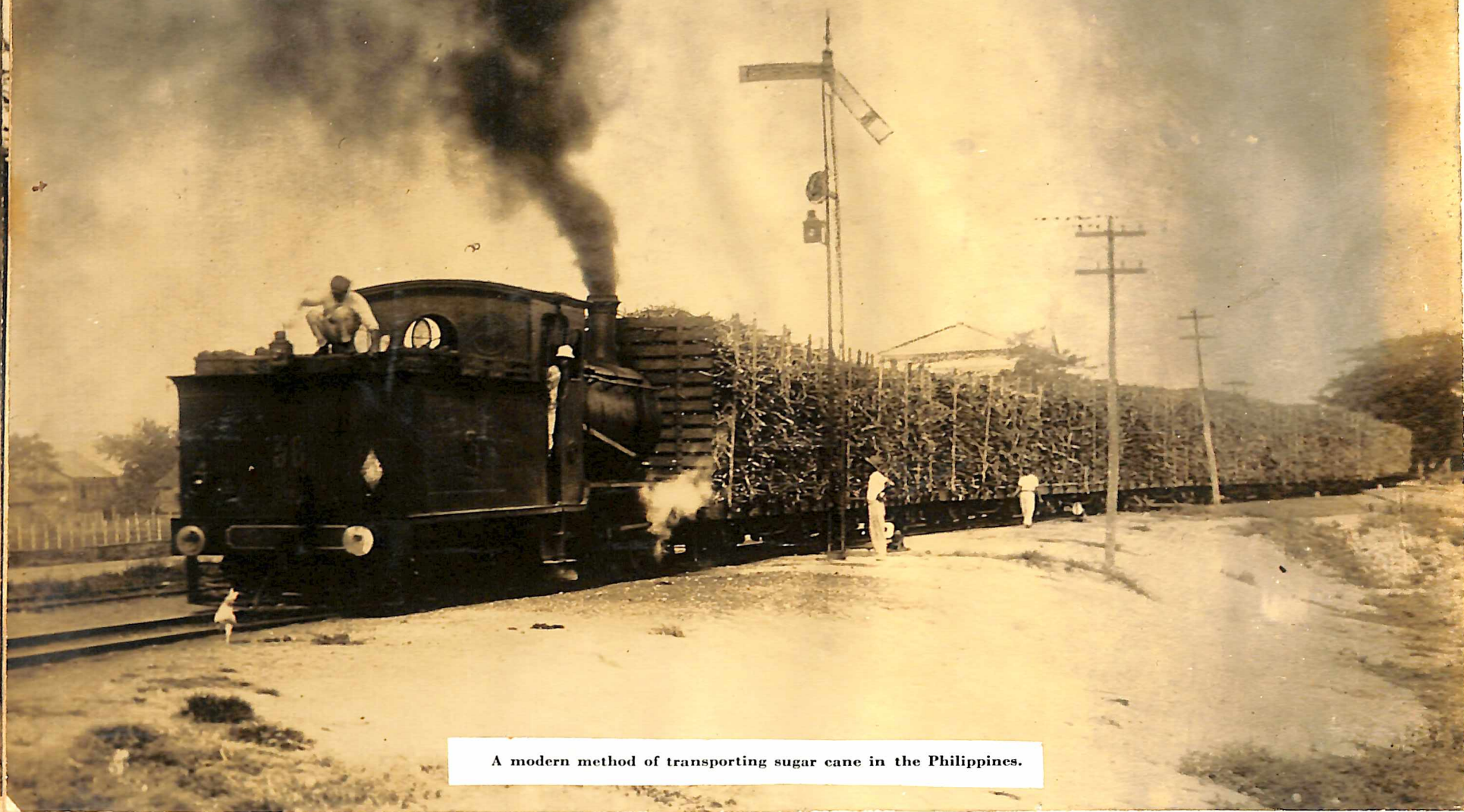
Another objection to giving up the islands is seen by congressmen in the fact that the Philippines are the trade outpost of the United States in the Far East, and therefore the base for United States world trade in that part of the globe. Without possession of Hong Kong, in China, England would be badly handicapped in the race for commercial supremacy in the Far East. Every European nation that has a "sphere of influence" in Asia is greatly aided by the possession of these spheres. Those nations that have no "spheres of influence" are handicapped in their Far Eastern trade. The Philippines are better for the United States than any "sphere of influence."

National defense also enters into the objections to giving the islands independence. With the Philippines in American possession, an attack on the Pacific coast of the United States by any Asian power, would necessarily be halted at the Philippines. A hostile navy would hardly dare to attack the Pacific coast with the Philippines as an American base at its back. The islands also would be a buffer for Hawaii in event of war, and for the same reason. If war occurred with Japan, for instance, the Japanese would hardly make the strategic blunder of not attempting to first take the islands before they attacked Hawaii and the Pacific coast, or even Alaska. An Asian enemy attacking the Philippines might well blunt its teeth and lose a campaign at that very point.



Place card at Senator Osmena's Dinner  
Dance at the "Le Paradis," Washington,  
January, 1926.





A modern method of transporting sugar cane in the Philippines.





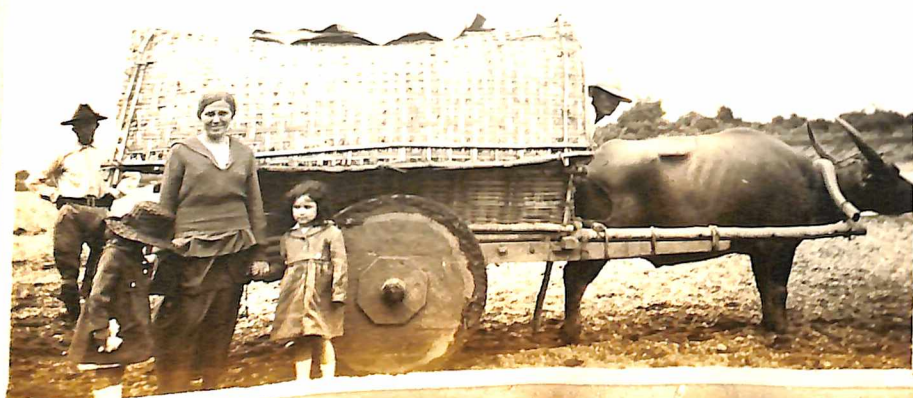


Some Street Scenes In Manila.

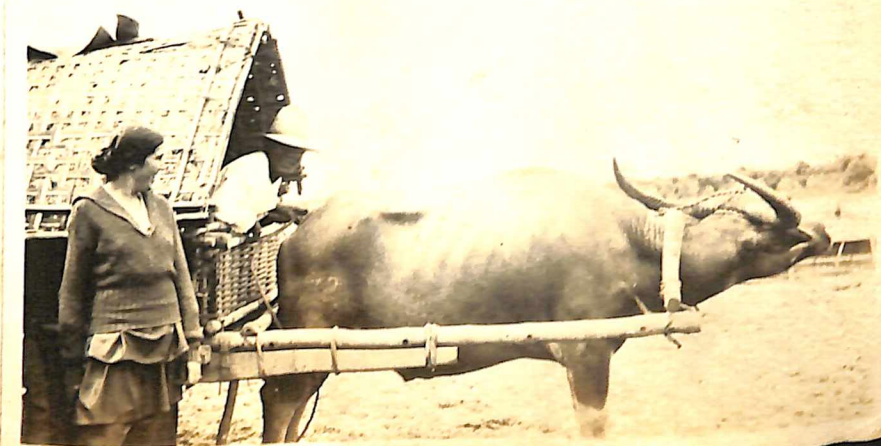


A Typical Street Scene in a Philippine Village.

Waiting for the Ferry.



An Innocent (?) Flirtation







GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO, WHO LED THE FILIPINO FORCES AGAINST THE AMERICANS--HE IS VERY POPULAR AMONG FILIPINOS, AND IS ALSO WELL LIKED BY THE AMERICANS IN THE ISLANDS

Philippine Press Bureau statement.  
 Issued Sept. 24, 1919  
**AGUINALDO NOT A "BANDIT"**

AMERICAN PRESS SPIRIT OF FAIR PLAY APPRECIATED

The following letter sent by us to several American newspapers is self-explanatory:

"As part of our work to foster the continuance of the present friendly relation between America and the Philippines, we are impelled to invite your attention to your issue of (giving date), wherein, in connection with the picture of the Princess of Sulu and Miss Carmen Aguinaldo, you called the latter a "bandit's" daughter. In the most friendly spirit we would like to inform you that such an epithet applied to one of our most revered national heroes would only serve to create dissatisfaction among our people, and would not conduce to the perpetuation of that harmony of feeling which thoughtful Americans and Filipinos believe should always characterize our relationship—irrespective of whether our political independence be immediately granted or not.

"We do not deem it necessary to resort to detailed argumentation to show exactly why the Filipinos object to having Aguinaldo called a bandit. We are, however, familiar enough with American history to know that such a word, if applied to George Washington, would not only be resented by Americans, but might be the cause for prosecution on the ground of sedition. The undersigned has had enough to do with sedition laws for publishing less reprehensible statements than that, and personally that is why he feels the more keenly the many insults and libels published in American papers against the Filipino people—insults which are not actionable by any law in our favor.

"We are, therefore, forced to appeal to your sense of fairness in the hope that you will cooperate with us in discouraging the publication by the American press of insults against our people, for in that way only can we insure the maintenance of perfect harmony.—CONRADO BENITEZ, Manager."

The response to that letter has been most gratifying, and we desire to express our appreciation of the traditional American love of fair play, which induced the newspapers concerned to recognize the justice of our protest.



Alfredo Samson  
 Wash. D.C. Dec. 14/1921



To Mr. Tawney with  
 cordial regards of  
 Wash. D.C.  
 Oct 2-3, 1922  
 R. Benitez





A COUPLE  
RIVER SCENES  
TAKEN  
NEAR  
MANILA



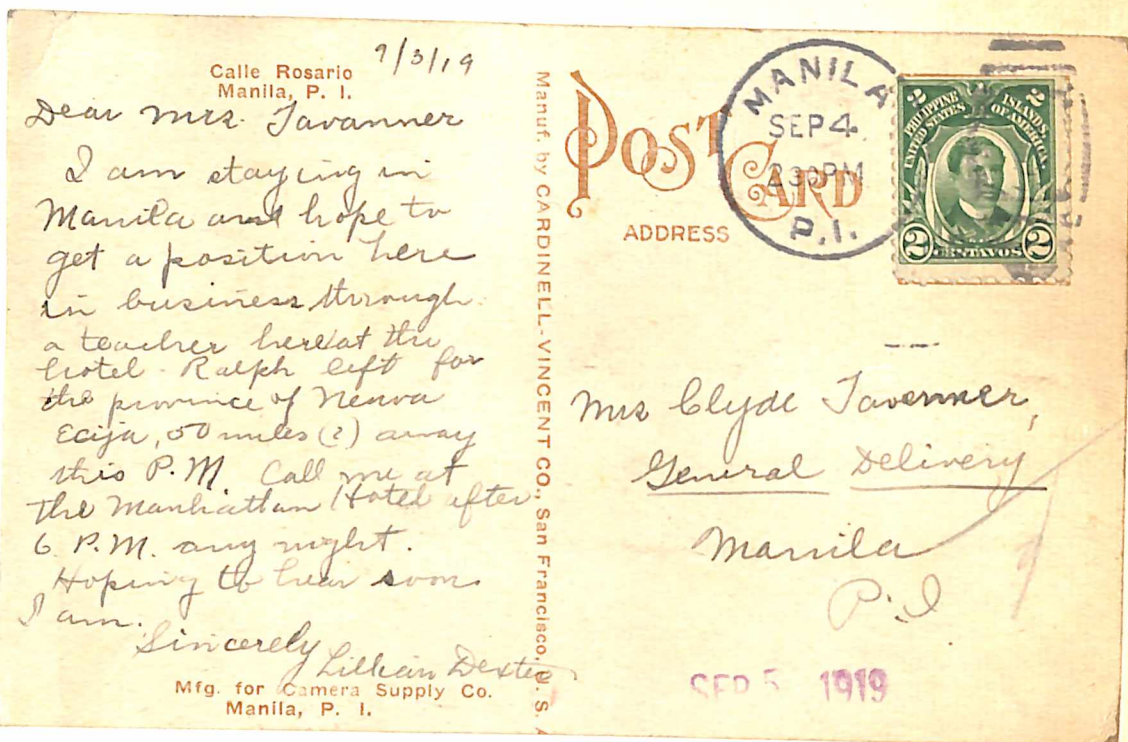
MRS. LILLIAN DEXTER, WHO  
WAS A PASSENGER ON THE  
THOMAS WITH US--SHE AND  
HUSBAND ARE TEACHING IN  
THE PHILIPPINES.

**ORIENTE HOTEL**  
121 Real, Intramuros  
MANILA, P. I.

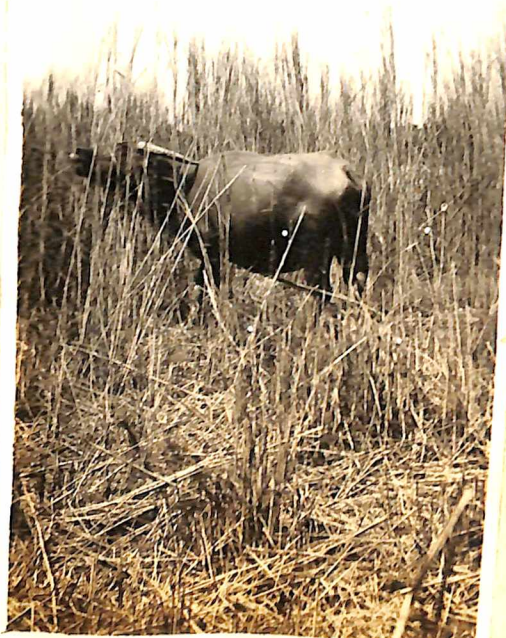
*Mr. E. J. Louter.*

*Jose M. Carino*

*Baguio, P. I.*



A "WILD" CARABAO, THE  
ANIMAL THAT PULLS THE  
HEAVY LOADS



AN IGOROTE--PICTURE  
TAKEN NEAR BAGUIO





*Times Manila*  
**HARRISON TO URGE**  
**VOTES FOR WOMEN**  
**Annual Message to Contain**  
**Important Suggestions**

Increased production of rice, prohibition, woman's suffrage, public works, education, infant mortality and improvement of the regions inhabited by non-Christian Filipinos, are among the principal points to be recommended by Governor General Harrison in his message to the legislature.

Some of these points were submitted to him by members of the council of state at this morning's session of that body, the Governor General reserving to himself the right to accept or reject them when he is about ready to draft his legislative message.

Just before the session commenced, the Governor General and the council received ex-Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner of the publicity office in Washington, D. C., of the Philippine Independence commission, who has returned to Manila from an extended trip through the Moro regions.

Mr. Tavenner went on record as being more convinced than ever before of the great strides achieved by the Filipinos and of their preparedness to assume an independent government. Mr. Tavenner spoke of the particular progress he observed during his sojourn in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu.

MALACAÑAN PALACE  
 MANILA

*The Governor General and Mrs. Harrison*  
*request the pleasure of the company of*  
*Mr. & Mrs. Tavenner*  
*at dinner*  
*on Wednesday evening Sept. 24<sup>th</sup>*  
*at eight o'clock*  
*To meet General & Mrs. French*  
*R. S. V. P.*



A snapshot of the woman's section of a Manila Liberty Loan Parade.

Pongee silk--20 inches wide--\$2 a yard.  
 Price of Chinese merchant at Manila.



**VICTORIA LARA**

**932 B, San Fernando, Binondo**  
**MANILA, P. I.**

Dealer in sinamay, jusi, piña, and silk cloth. Also ladies dress patterns, ladies shirt waists, embroidered collars, aprons, table covers, center pieces, doilies and shirt waist patterns, of silk, canton, piña and lawn.

Special attention is called to our ladies shirt waist and dress patterns. in which we can show a line second to none in Manila.



MALACAÑAN PALACE

*Hon. & Mrs. Clyde Javinner*

PLEASE PRESENT THIS CARD  
AT THE DOOR

OCTOBER 16, 1919



*The Governor General and Mrs. Harrison  
request the pleasure of the company of  
Hon. & Mrs. Clyde Javinner  
at a Reception and Ball at Malacañan Palace  
on Thursday evening, October sixteenth  
at nine o'clock  
in honor of the  
Fifth Philippine Legislature*



Athletic field at Teachers' Camp, Baguio, on mountain top, where it is always cool. Teachers of entire Philippine Islands assemble here during the hot season each year for conferences and recreation--one of the most delightful spots in the Philippines.



MALACAÑAN PALACE  
MANILA



Nov. 26, 1919.

R. L. Loefer

CONTINENTAL PHARMACY.

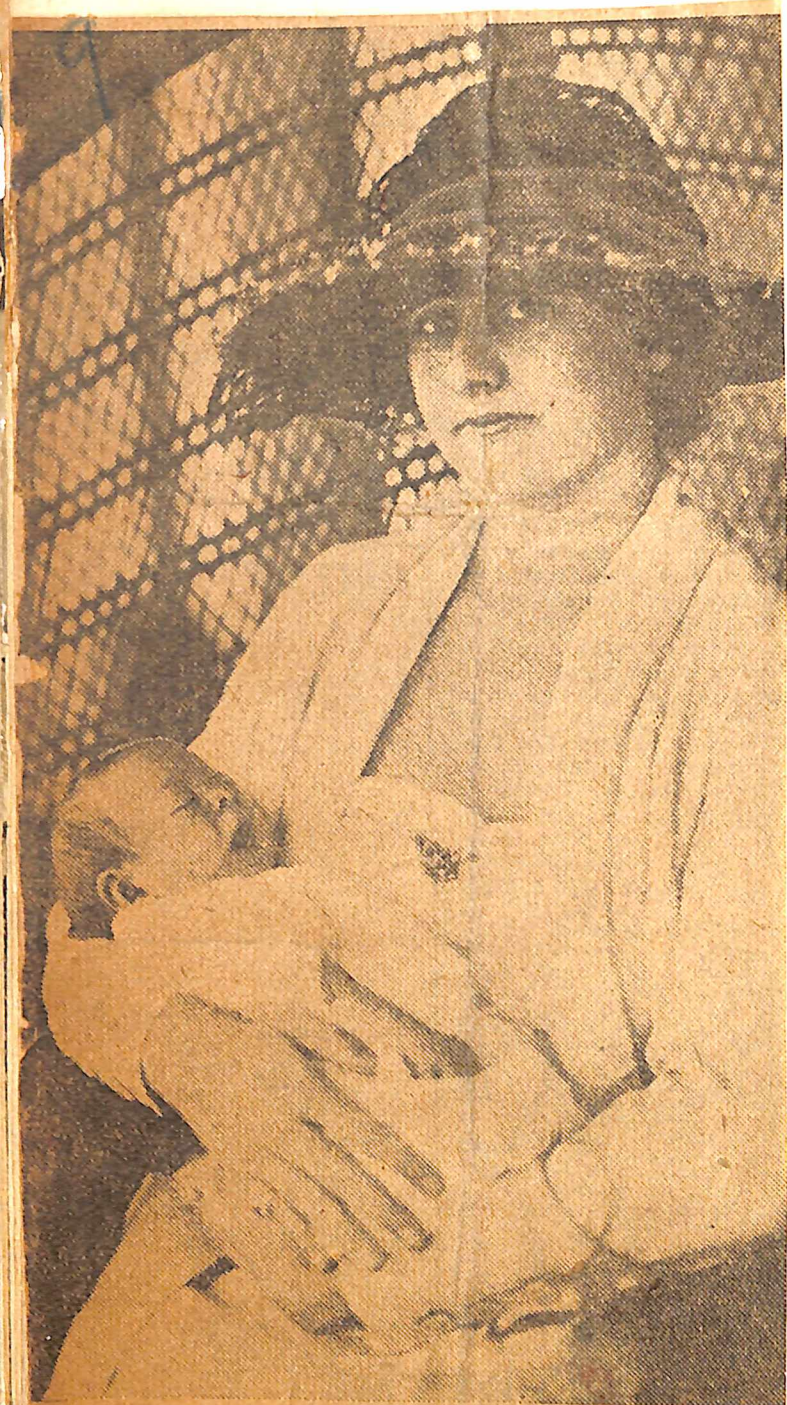
Mrs Clyde Taverner  
Hotel de France

Manila.



MALACAÑAN PALACE  
MANILA

My dear Mrs Taverner  
I want to tell  
you how delightful today's  
luncheon has been — meeting  
you and your husband and  
hearing his opinions. They  
came at a most opportune  
time, since my husband  
had been rather depressed  
for two or three days



WIFE OF RETIRING GOVERNOR AND BABY—Late  
graph to reach this country of Mrs. Francis Burton Harris  
(rentmore), wife of the retiring governor-general of the Phil  
and their three weeks' old son. Mrs. Harrison is well known  
having attended the University of Washington.—Wide World



## WOULD ADVERTISE P. I. BY FILMS

Tavener, Before Departing For  
U. S., Outlines Extensive  
Publicity Campaign

Conrado Benitez, dean of the college of liberal arts, University of the Philippines, will leave Washington for Manila after October 31, upon which date he relinquishes charge of the independence publicity office in America. Clyde H. Tavener, who left Manila on the transport Great Northern, will return to Washington and take charge of the work which Dean Benitez has been conducting in his absence.

Before he left Manila Mr. Tavener had a conference with the governor general and with the council of state. He had previously made an extended tour of Mindanao, which he believes offers greater opportunity for American capital than any other foreign field. He spoke to the council of state of the beauties of Mindanao and of his impression of its wonderful natural resources. He then outlined a campaign for publicity which he believes will be most effective in bringing about the results sought by the independence commission: further investment of American capital and political independence of the Philippine islands.

Mr. Tavener's plan is to advertise the islands through the means of moving pictures. He would make three distinct groups of these, handling separately the resources, the beauties and the aspirations of the islands. Pictures on the resources of the islands he would show before chambers of commerce and other commercial organizations; pictures on the natural beauties of the islands he would show in hotels, before national conventions and to similar audiences; pictures on the progress of the people and their aspirations for nationality he would show before congress and other bodies of a political nature.

Mr. Tavener handles the printed matter sent out from the Washington office in the same way. He finds that editors are often glad to run stories of the islands if there is no political propaganda written into them, while they will take the straight political articles and dress them into editorials or run them as sent out, giving credit for their source. He finds also that there is a desire on the part of editors to obtain articles giving information about the islands and that the field to be reached in this manner is very wide.

There are 12,000 newspapers on the mailing list of the Washington office of the independence commission, to which news matter is sent out either daily or weekly. Mr. Tavener, once a member of congress, had previous experience in campaigns of this kind in managing the publicity work of the democratic congressional committees through two presidential campaigns.

It is understood that the council of state approved his recom-



School boys changing the teeth in a circular saw at a saw mill owned and operated by the students attending the Central Luzon Agricultural School, which is one of the 27 vocational schools of the Philippines having practical agricultural courses.

## The Governor-General of the Philippines

IT is the customary thing for men in public life to take the easier way. But occasionally there appears a man in public office who does what he believes is right and honest, even when he knows such action will bring upon himself personal criticism, misrepresentation and abuse.

When we meet such a real man, one doing a man's work in the world, we doff our hats to him. That is why we wish here and now to salute Francis Burton Harrison, Governor General of the Philippines.

Governor Harrison has been bitterly assailed in certain quarters because of his policies in the islands. Some of the great organs of reaction in America have even termed him "un-American."

Let us inquire into the basis of this charge. Governor Harrison has frequently expressed his sympathy with the aspirations of the Filipino people for independence. He declares his six years' experience in the islands have convinced him that the people are fit and ready for independence. Although he receives a salary of \$18,000 a year, he says he is ready to step down and out whenever Congress grants the Filipinos their independence. And he has recommended that Congress act at once.

In those far-off islands, Governor Harrison stands for these three policies: The Philippines for the Filipinos, the principle that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and the principle of self-determination.

If in standing for these things Governor Harrison is un-American, will the organs of reaction who are undertaking to speak for America on the Philippine question kindly inform us what America does stand for? Has America changed its ideals since it has become great and powerful? Has it changed its opinions since it drafted its young men to send overseas to fight for self-determination?

No, we do not think so. We have every confidence in the people of America. We know, and we believe the American people know, that it is not the policies of Governor Harrison that are un-American, but it is the interests back of the bitter attacks upon Governor Harrison that are un-American.

But this man who has the courage of his convictions can really well afford to temporarily receive a little criticism, for, if the reports of recently returned travelers from the islands are true, he has the sincere gratitude and affection of 10,000,000 men, women and children whose cause he is championing before the world. The love of a whole people is something that not every man can possess. And when it is so well deserved as in this case, it is more precious far than gold.

When the history of Governor Harrison's administration is written he will receive his reward. It will portray him as the brave champion of the rights and aspirations of a race of people. Read the history of the world from cover to cover and you will find no exception to the rule that those men who stand for human rights are given their just rewards. So it will be with Harrison. But those little men who for selfish and partisan reasons are pulling at his coat tails will be unsung and unheralded.

Francis Burton Harrison has made himself immortal in the Philippines. As long as grass grows and water runs his name will be revered by that people who inhabit the "pearls of the orient sea."



## The Filipino Woman

The position of the Filipino woman in the Orient is unique. "Midway geographically between the kimono maiden of Japan and the veiled lady of India," says an American writer (Emma Sarepta Yule, in *The Philippines Monthly*, 1915), "and alongside of the 'lily-footed' dame of China is the woman of the Philippines, a woman unique in the Orient, a woman in whose development there has been neither seclusion, nor oppression, nor servitude." Even before the coming of the Spaniards four centuries ago, the Filipino woman held a relatively high position. The Spanish discoverers found the Filipino woman sharing equally with her husband the rights and duties of the home, and in case of his death inheriting half of their joint gains. Sometimes the position of the chief official of a town, upon his death, fell to the widow when there was no male heir. Christian ideals strengthened the position of the Filipino woman and gave her even greater freedom and power. Today she is the mistress of the home and the safe keeper of the family funds. Through her hold in the home she wields a strong influence in the outside world. In business she is the equal, if not the superior, of her mate; and politically, though she does not enjoy popular suffrage, she has proven, to quote the American writer again, "in more than one case, indeed in very many, that she is an active campaigner of no mean order."

The education of the Filipino woman has broadened her scope in life and is making her more interested in the civic activities of the Philippines. In 1917 there were enrolled in the primary and intermediate grades of the public schools 234,905 girls. Filipino women are now occupying positions in the Bureau of Education and the University of the Philippines. While there is no strong agitation for suffrage, it is doubtful whether, when they demand it, their brothers will deny it to them. There have been established over fifty women's clubs in the Philippines, engaged in social settlement work, the improvement of health conditions, and the prevention of infant mortality. Writers on the Philippines and observers of Philippine

conditions have time and again testified to the superiority of women in the Philippines, and to the tremendous influence that they are bearing, and will continue to bear, upon the country and the people. "Possibly on these lovely isles where the lotos blooms and the cocoanut lifts high its green-crowned head there may evolve the alturia of the vision of the suffragette, a land of perfect sex equality with chivalry tipping the scale in favor of lovely woman." That was the promise pictured by the American writer who has paid such a pleasing tribute to the Filipino women.

times. All the Americans whom I have met have been very good to me. My friends in Urbana and my classmates in the university are just lovely, but I cannot help feeling homesick at times because I am missing my father. My coming here was indeed a great sacrifice for him, for we are very close. He is so good to me."

Miss Aguinaldo is intensely patriotic. She does not conceal her resentment when she hears or reads of a misrepresentation of the Filipinos. "It is un-

## DAUGHTER OF AGUINALDO IN U. S. CAPITAL

### She Meets Many Wives of American Statesmen and Makes a Hit.

When General Emilio Aguinaldo was leading the Filipino army against the American forces twenty years ago he probably little dreamed that some day a daughter of his would visit the city of Washington and would be given a great reception at the famous Congressional Club! And that the wives of 120 members of the American Congress and two wives of members of the President's cabinet would call upon her to pay their respects!

But all this actually happened when Miss Carmen Aguinaldo, his nineteen-year-old daughter, visited Washington recently. And those wives of the American statesmen expressed themselves as both charmed and surprised at the refined, tactful, college educated young miss who greeted them.

"Miss Aguinaldo was simply delightful," was the expression of one congressman's wife. "She was very modest, yet she acted so natural and thoroughly at home that she captivated everybody."

On another occasion while in Washington Miss Aguinaldo was given a real ovation by a Filipino-American audience when she recited "My Last Farewell," poem of Dr. Jose Rizal, the Filipino martyr.

Miss Aguinaldo is a student at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. While in Washington she was the guest of Mrs. Jaime C. deVeyra, wife of one of the resident commissioners from the Philippines. The Capitol building and the Congressional library appealed particularly to the young Filipina, while the beautiful sights from the Washington monument thrilled her with delight. When asked how she liked America, she smiled and answered:

"It is a wonderful country. I didn't like winter at first, but since I have learned how to skate I am having fine



MISS CARMEN AGUINALDO, Daughter of the Former Leader of the Filipino Army.

fortunate," she once exclaimed in a voice full of sadness, "that my country and my people are hardly known, much less understood, by the people of America."

Politics is tabooed in any conversation with this Filipino maid. She evades the topic by replying that she is too young to express opinions on things political. "All I can say," she declares, "is that I share with my father in the desire for independence for my native land. There is no question about our being able to govern ourselves."

Filipinos declare Miss Aguinaldo has a "genuine Filipina temperament"—that is, she does not believe in the accidental custom of "dates" between young men and women. She does not see anything wrong in it, she says, but it is such a violent departure from the custom in the Philippines that she cannot adopt it.



Types of Filipino women.

Wm. M. Stuart

April 11, 1922

General

Wash. DC  
Oct 21, 1922



## "Republic's" Editor Is Called "Lafayette" of the Philippines

BY HARRY W. FRANTZ

Washington Correspondent of United Press.

The Marquis de Lafayette, fearless champion of American independence, has a modern counterpart in Clyde H. Tavenner, ever-ready exponent of Filipino liberty. Lafayette fought with a sword, Tavenner battles with a typewriter. In persistent loyalty to the cause of a distant people of different nationality there is little to choose between them.

Twenty years of his life, Tavenner—known in the Capitol as "Tav"—has been fighting for Philippine independence. As a newspaperman, as a congressman from the state of Illinois, as publicity man for the Democratic National Congressional Committee, and as an independent publisher, he has been the foremost American publicist and defender of the view that the Philippines are legally and rightfully entitled to their independence.

Defending the Filipino aspiration, Tavenner has been inspired in part by patriotism to his own country, believing in common with his party, the Democratic, that the highest ideals of the United States will be served by non-involvement in the government of a distant country; in part by his personal friendship with Filipino leaders here and in Manila, and sympathy with the Filipino people acquired during a protracted visit to the Islands.

Back of every great political cause there is usually some unknown and unsung figure who by the depth of his conviction or the persistence of its presentation, becomes peculiarly a part of it. Tavenner is such a man. Any one in Washington who pays attention to Philippine affairs sooner or later will come into contact with him. They will find an able practical politician, almost too modest for his own political welfare; optimistic for any cause which he may support; and in his skilful writing on Philippine questions they will note that consistency, lack of compromise, and quality of confidence which marks the masterful political writer.

A long line of newspapermen, editors, and congressmen at the capital have received their first instruction on Philippine questions, and often their lasting convictions, from talking with Tavenner—ever ready with fact, with statistic, with historical quotation, and an unselfish word of idealism to press the cause which he has made his own.

Tavenner was a newspaperman in Washington when he first became interested in the question of United States relations with the Philippines. From 1908 to 1912, long before the Jones Law had been formulated, he was writing articles which made a wide impression throughout the country.

These articles contributed to his election to Congress. There, he became a friend of Commissioner Manuel L. Quezon, with whom he collaborated to promote the passage of the Jones Law, the present organic act of the Islands. In Congress, and simultaneously in the public press, he was a leading advocate of this important legislation.

During his years in Congress, from 1913 to

1917, he was a staunch defender in Congress of the administration of Francis Burton Harrison, frequently attacked by enemies of independence.

Two years after his retirement from Congress, Tavenner entered the service of the Philippines Press Bureau in Washington. He was a factor in the long national campaign which committed the Progressive Republicans, as well as the Democrats, to the cause of Philippine independence.

This campaign fell short of its goal because of Democratic political reversals, but forced the Republicans to make the greatest concessions yet authorized by them—namely their willingness to take up the Fairfield Bill providing for larger local self-government and an independence plebiscite after a definite period of years. This bill never became law, however.

In December, 1923, Tavenner founded "The Philippine Republic," the chief magazine concerning Philippine affairs, published in the United States, now widely circulated both here and in the Islands. Profusely illustrated and finely written, this magazine has attracted wide attention to both political and non-political affairs of the Islands.

### Wins Prize Over Lindy!

What was the greatest achievement in aviation in America in 1927? "Lindy's flights," do you say? If so, you're wrong. The National Aeronautic Association gives the Collier Trophy for "the greatest achievement in aviation in America" to Charles L. Lawrance, president of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, of Paterson, N. J. It was presented to Mr. Lawrance at the White House the other day, by President Coolidge.

It was Mr. Lawrance who developed the Wright Whirlwind aircooled airplane engine to such a point of perfection that the many successful non-stop transoceanic flights of 1927 were made possible. All the planes that succeeded in crossing the North Atlantic and in flying over the Pacific from California to Hawaii, were equipped with Wright Whirlwind engines. We have heard much of the flyers, but very little of the man who made their flights possible. This does not trouble Mr. Lawrance. He laughs and says, "Who ever heard of Paul Revere's horse?" The Wright Whirlwind is recognized as the most dependable airplane engine in the world.

The Army War College in Washington has just replaced in front of one of its main buildings the statue of Frederick the Great which had been in storage ever since the World War. It was taken down at a time when there was hatred here against everything German and because threats were made that if not voluntarily taken down it would be toppled over.

## FERNANDEZ HERMANOS

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"COMPAÑIA MARITIMA"  
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"EL VARADERO DE MANILA"  
(Ship Builders and Engineers)

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# Eighteen Inches of Flesh Holds Children Back to Back

Lucio and Simplicio Godino  
Are Healthy Children From  
Philippines—Employ Side-  
wise Method of Locomotion.

"Whither thou goest I shall go" is not merely a matter of sentiment with either Lucio or Simplicio Godino, who, with their guardian, Theodore Yanco, resident commissioner of the Philippines in the United States, are guests at the Hotel St. Regis.

Nature has made it a matter of necessity, for since their birth eleven years ago their bodies have been joined by a band of flesh eighteen inches in circumference which holds them irrevocably back to back.

But they don't mind it. In fact, they rather like it, and when they can be persuaded to stand still, they very palpably enjoy the attention lavished upon them as a result of their abnormality.

It certainly does not limit the range of their activities. Perfectly healthy, normal children, they are upon the move constantly, employing a sidewise method of locomotion reminiscent of shell fish.

## Wage War on Bandits.

Yesterday afternoon they charged about the lobby of the St. Regis hotel, two healthy young tornadoes, waving toy pistols and forcing innumerable bandits to bite the dust, while their guardian was engaged in conversation.

"There is a dominant character in Lucio," their guardian stated. "He has always led the twain and exerts the dominating force. He is the binner, more vital of the twins and only recently I have had to caution him to permit Simplicio to lead him when they walk. His constantly utilized energy was weakening him. Besides, Simplicio was growing fat and lazy by permitting Lucio to do all the work for them both."

Just then there was a sudden interruption as the boys swooped across the rooms, half sliding, half running, with Lucio in the lead applying the motive power and Simplicio applying the brakes as they arrived a little breathless but with round, black eyes sparkling as they announced that they couldn't pose for their photograph.

"Flashlights make us nervous," they announced simultaneously, "and besides we can't pose."

"You see," their guardian said as they scuffled away, "they have temperaments."

## Sturdy Youngsters.

Both boys are in appearance ordinary sturdy youngsters, with the clear brown skin of the pure-blooded Filipino. Their bodies are well formed and healthy. Their minds are keener and more responsive than those of the average child.

Each is fully equipped with vital organs, their guardian stated, and admits that expert physicians have announced that it would be possible to separate the children by means of an operation, there being only a muscular connection between them.

"The boys do not want it, nor does their father," Mr. Yanco said. "They are afraid. Perhaps later it will be done, but they are happy together and do not wish it now."

"The situation has its difficulties, however. Lucio is a sleepy head; Simplicio wakens early and always wishes to get up, and then they fight. But for the most part they are very patient with each other and much more sympathetic in their desires than are most brothers."

"Last fall one of the boys developed influenza and became very ill. The other was perfectly well, but both went to bed and both were placed upon a diet since the physician held that necessary for the well boy so long as he secured no exercise."

"Oh, yes," the guardian sighed, "it is difficult now and then, but I am very fond of both and shall take them with me to Washington this winter to place them in a school where they will be much with me."

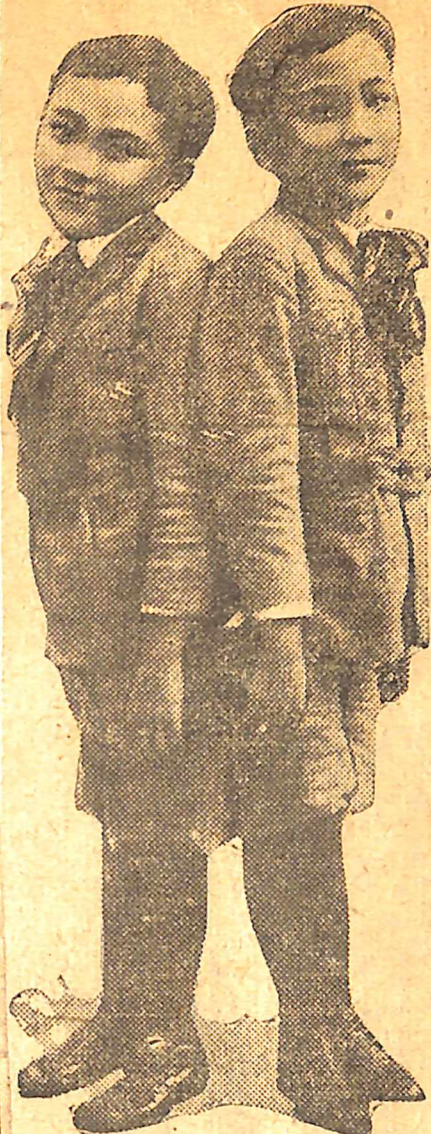
The boys, their guardian explained last night, are the children of perfectly normal parents, and so far as is known no cases of abnormality ever appeared before in the families of either the father or mother, whose home is in the village of Sulat, Island of Samar, of the Philippine archipelago.

"The father of the twins is a laborer, a man of normal bodily health and build. The mother also is in every way normal," Commissioner Yanco explained. "We know of no

abnormality ever having existed in either family. It does not seem that the twins can be accounted for on biological grounds. Their physical bond is merely a freak of nature."

## TWINS

Filipinos Who Do Not Want  
to Be Cut Apart.



"We don't want an operation to separate us," declared Simplicio and Lucio Godino, the Filipino twins who have been bound together, back to back, since birth. The twins were the center of attraction at the Hotel La Salle yesterday, where they stopped on their way to Washington, D. C., to continue their education under the direction of Theodore Yanco, commissioner from the Philippine Islands to congress.

"We get along together fine anyway," said Simplicio.

"And, besides, an operation might be fatal," said Lucio.

Mr. Yanco rescued the children from a side show in which they had been exhibited for eight years. Surgeons have differed as to whether an operation would prove successful.

June 9, 1938.--Note. The above twins lived to be young men, and both married. Then one of them died, and an operation became necessary, and the remaining one also died.



PINES HOTEL  
BAGUIO, P. I.

No 00743

CASH RECEIPT

M. C. H. Javener Room No. 82-83

October 10, 1919

Monthly Rate

Daily Rate

Lodging Only

Extra Meal

Mineral Water

Carriages

Total

P

50

450

5450

WOMEN GIVEN VOTE IN PHILIPPINES

Manila, Dec. 7—(By Cable).—The equal suffrage bill, giving women full political rights with men, was passed by a practically unanimous vote in the Philippine Senate and sent to the House.

Sentiment in the lower branch of the Philippine Legislature on the question of woman suffrage is believed to be about the same as in the Senate. It is practically certain, therefore, that the Filipina will soon have the vote. Present indications are that she will even beat her American sisters to the ballot box.

This prospect means that the Filipino woman, who has been more or less in the limelight ever since American occupation of the islands, is going to now be in the world's spotlight more than ever. The Filipina has many admirers who predict she will make good in her new role, just as she has made good in the very important role that she has occupied in the family and business life of the Philippines ever since the introduction of Christianity in the islands three centuries ago.

"America's advent in the Philippines discovered a wonderfully interesting, responsive little being, the Filipino woman writes one American concerning the Filipina. "Mothering the only Christian people in the Far East, she holds a place of authority, love and respect in family and social life that is not accorded to women in countries neighboring the islands, or India, China or Japan."

The Filipino woman is by custom the dictator in the home. She is usually the keeper of the family treasury. All revenue, no matter by whom earned, is turned over to the wife and mother, and she it is who has the final say as to how it is to be spent.

In business, it is the verdict of the foreigners in the islands that the women do business nearly on Western principle. Practically all of the small shops in Manila are conducted by the Filipina. The most prosperous contractor for sand and gravel in Manila is a woman. The best paying iron mine in the islands is owned and



A snapshot of the women's section of a Manila Liberty Loan Parade.

managed by a woman. Frequently women are sole or part owners in rice mills and similar enterprises. The Filipina's success in business is largely due to her promptness in filling orders and her square dealing.

In dress, the Filipina has all the love of personal adornment that is characteristic of the sex in other lands. After one has become accustomed to the native dress, it is realized that she is neat and particular about her attire. The stiff, wide sleeves and specially folded wide collar, the most individual feature of her costume, are always fresh, never mussed or wrinkled. The same may be said of her sweeping starched skirt. Her straight black hair is simply dressed and is invariably smooth and neat.

The education of the Filipino woman has broadened her scope in life and is making her more interested in the civic activities of the Philippines. In 1917 there were enrolled in the primary and intermediate grades of the public schools 234,905 girls.

Filipino women are now occupying positions in the Bureau of Education and the University of the Philippines. There have been established over fifty women's clubs in the Philippines, engaged in social settlement work, the improvement of health conditions, and the prevention of infant mortality.

The doors of each of the several colleges of the University of the Philippines stand open and she passes in side by side with her brother. She meets him on the tennis court, plays his game of volleyball, basketball and roots vigorously for her favorite on the baseball diamond. There are about 555 girls enrolled in the University of the Philippines. Of the 12,303 Filipino teachers employed in the public school, 3,982 are women. The report of the Bureau of Labor gives 7,624 women over 16 years of age and 1,209 under years employed in sixteen different kinds of factories.



**FIRST**  
**PHILIPPINE MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES**

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**VICE-CHAIRMAN**

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GUILLERMO CABRERA.

**REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS**

ARSENIO N. LUZ, Editor, "El Ideal."  
FRANCISCO VARONA, Associate Editor, "El Debate."



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON

July 24, 1912.

Mr. Clyde H. Tavenner,  
Sergeant-at-Arms Office,

Dear Mr. Tavenner:

I am very glad to learn that you married Miss Martin. I am sure that you could not have found a better mate for your life. I hope that you will let me hear from you as soon as you get back to Washington, as it will be a great pleasure to me to entertain you and Mrs. Tavenner.

Wishing you all sorts of happiness and success for you and your wife, I remain

Very truly yours,

Harold L. Frieson.





To my dearest friend Mr. C. H. Taw.  
With affection from his admirer.  
Wash. June 26, 1922.

*Arthur S. Smith*

Vanity Fair Studios  
Wash. D.C.

Mr Clyde H. Fawcett have a  
twentieth part of the number 32538-  
thirty two thousand five hundred and thirty  
eight — J. Gabato  
Dec. 22-1922.



(2)

\* ENTERTAINMENT \*  
A Program of unusual merit will be given this evening at 6:30 P.M. on the  
"Mess" Deck. The same Artists who were to have favored us, will appear to-night.  
"Jazz" Orchestra  
Ciesielski  
Havelin & Cotton in Sketch  
"Bones" Jensen  
Havelin  
Wasnowski  
"Jazz" Orchestra  
Feinstein & Cotton in Comedy  
Overture.  
Singing Specialty.  
"Cheer Up"  
Surprise Specialty Act.  
Novelty Daring.  
Russian.  
Grand Finale.  
"The Sentry."

\* \* Log \* \*

Boon Report: October 30th 1919  
Lat. 39° 06' N.  
Long. 133° 23' W.  
Distance 454.8 Miles.  
Steaming time 23H. 29Min.  
Dist. from San Francisco 845.2 miles.  
Moderate E.N.E'ly Breeze.  
Moderate Sea.  
Overcast.

\*\*\* Speed versus Comfort\*\*\*

We have heard a number of criticisms concerning conditions aboard the U.S.A. Transport Great Northern, and are not unmindful of the fact that perhaps some of them are justifiable, but we think it only fair to those responsible, that the circumstances which caused these conditions, should be enumerated at this time. Possibly after our Readers are so informed they will judge less harshly, and feel that they were not altogether unfortunate in being returned home on board "The Great Northern".

The U. S. A. Transport Great Northern, formerly a Freight and Passenger Vessel on the Pacific Coast, was in three years continuous service during the Late War, and in that time made thirty six trips across the Atlantic Ocean. She holds the World's Record between New York and Brest, France, having made the round trip in twelve days, one hour and thirty five minutes. During the War her average carrying capacity was thirty five hundred, not including her crew which was much larger then, than it is now. On one of her trips she carried twenty five hundred Officers.

It was natural to believe that "the Great Northern" would need a general overhauling after her strenuous War Service and it was the intention to put her in Dry-Dock for necessary repairs. As there were still many men in the Service in Siberia waiting to be returned to the United States for Discharge, it was decided advisable to use "The Great Northern" for this Emergency. Captain Porta, Master, and Chief Engineer Dougan were asked if the Transport could make the trip and get the men home by November fifteenth. They replied that it not only could but would. In order that the men could be returned from Siberia at the earliest possible moment, Dry-Docking was dispensed with and she was rushed to San Francisco. Even with a crew, which were not altogether familiar with "the Great Northern", she broke the record between New York and San Francisco, via the Panama Canal, making that distance in eleven and a half days.

The U. S. A. T. Great Northern made wonderful time between Honolulu and Vladivostok, and established a record between Vladivostok and Hong Kong, having made that distance in three days and eleven hours. She is making the fastest time of any Transport in "the Pacific", and is going to reach San Francisco a week earlier than Scheduled.

We are travelling on a Transport, that is five hundred twenty six feet long and has a beam of eighty three feet. It is equipped with Triple Screw Parsons Turbine of thirty thousand Horse Power and has been driven as high as twenty six and eight tenths Knots per hour. She has the greatest Horse Power per Ton of any ship afloat, and the greatest Horse Power for her size, as she has but eight thousand two hundred fifty seven Tons displacement.

To be sure conditions are not ideal on board, but they can hardly be ideal on any Transport, owing to the large number of people that have to be housed and fed in a small area. The refrigerating apparatus would have been made suitable for a Tropical climate, more ventilating ducts would have been installed, and some other needed improvements would have been made had "The Great Northern" been Dry-Docked. This would have necessitated a long delay, and the Government, realizing that the men in Siberia were anxious to get home, thought that those who were elected to return would be willing to put up with some discomforts to get back home in the shortest possible time.

\*\*\* Announcement \*\*\*

There will be an interesting Motion Picture projected on the screen in the Saloon at 8 o'clock this evening.



Name *Mr. Tavenner*  
Upper  
Lower } Room No. *13*  
Settee  
Table No. *50* Sitting *first*  
*Starboard Saloon*  
3-3232 Q. M. C. Form 921.  
Approved January 23, 1915.

Name *Child Tavenner*  
Upper  
Lower } Room No. *7*  
Settee  
Table No. *48* Sitting *first*  
*Starboard Saloon*  
3-3232 Q. M. C. Form 921.  
Approved January 23, 1915.

Name *Mr. Tavenner*  
Upper  
Lower } Room No. *7*  
Settee  
Table No. *47* Sitting *first*  
*Starboard Saloon*  
3-3232 Q. M. C. Form 921.  
Approved January 23, 1915.

Name *Child Tavenner*  
Upper  
Lower } Room No. *7*  
Settee  
Table No. *49* Sitting *first*  
*Starboard Saloon*  
3-3232 Q. M. C. Form 921.  
Approved January 23, 1915.

*Dr. J. Velasquez De Leon*  
*U. S. Army Medical School, Wash., D. C.*  
*4-7-1920*





\* The Life Blood of A Transport \*

As we near The Golden Gate and our journey draws to a close naturally our minds are filled with thoughts of home and those we left behind many months ago. There are many pleasures in store for us in the near future and anticipation of them make the last hours on board a Transport drag very slowly. Many other hours would have dragged very heavily on our hands also had we not been entertained so well by our comrades. We can all remember how many evening we enjoyed the "Movies" and that once every night when the element did not prevent that good film entertainment was willingly given. This entailed a good deal of arduous work and ability, and Stephen Verlee who were the operators, deserve our thanks. Tom Watt of the Y. M. C. A. who furnished the machine and films, were he in attendance at the large gatherings, must certainly have seen that it was worth the effort to provide Motion Pictures for those on board. Everyone has appreciated this kindness.

The Knights of Columbus have been very active aboard The U.S.A.T. Great Northern. Not only have they distributed large quantities of candy, Cookies Cigarettos and literature ~~also~~ through their representatives "Doc" Keenan, but they have also willingly furnished the pures and promoted the bouts, through Chaplain Monahan that made the Athletic Carnival possible.

The American Library Association generously distributed hundreds of books through the Y. M. C. A. for the use of those on board. The Red Cross kindly donated to us Tobacco and Pineapples and the Smoke Fund of Manila, willingly furnished Smokes so we were well supplied with food for mind and body.

The last weeks we enjoyed some good Vaudeville entertainment, thanks to the unerring efforts of Hall, who arranged the Programs and the splendid spirit of the Artists. All of them came to the front nobly and sacrificed much of their time rehearsing when they would have preferred leisure moments - so that their audience might be amused. The "Jazz" Orchestra was always on the job and ever willingly favored those present with their never-to-be-forgotten syncopation and the Band gave many excellent concerts that were appreciated by all.

\* THE ENTERTAINING NOTES \*

Sometimes when several amusement organizations plan to entertain at the same place on the same night there is friction, but such was not the case last evening. The Band had arranged a concert for the men in the Mess Hall last evening and had posted notices to that effect, and unbeknown to those who were arranging to stage a mammoth vaudeville show for the same place. This coincidence resulted in one "Joy" Program for those who were fortunate in being present, as they were not only favored with a splendid band concert, but a Top Notch Variety entertainment.

The Band never played better and the thirty minute concert which they gave was only an aggravation, for we wanted more. Everyone seemed in tune with them, and they would have willingly given a much more extensive program had no vaudeville been scheduled to follow.

Our old friends the "Jazz" Orchestra knew they would have to step some to keep in line with the pace the Band had set, and they more than made the grade. It was a battle royal between both of these "Joy" producers as to which would win the penant. As the judges could come to no decision it was considered a draw. It was fitting that one of those who had offered his talent early in the game should have been the first on the Program, so Ciesielski took the stage when the "Jazz" Orchestra had finished the Overture. He sang "That Wonderful Mother of Mine", "How You Going to Keep Them down on the Farm?", and "I'll say She Does.". In spite of a slight cold he sang well and pleased his audience with his harmony.

Harold A. Johnson, of the Band, followed with a Violin solo and demonstrated that he is not only a master of the drums but a stringed instrument artist as well. He played in a number of positions on the Violin when he favored us with "Until the Clouds Roll By" and he gave as his encore "I'm looking for someone's heart".

Angelo Saxon needed no introduction as soon as he was discovered, the call calls were long and loud for him. He styled his ? Jig Dancing and Eva Tanguay would have been green with envy had she seen his gyrations last evening and were worth going miles to see. ~~XXXXXXXX~~

"Bones" Jenson, the original gloom dispeller, was the next big attraction. His parodies on "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" were a hit and his first encore parody on "The Shade of the Old Apple Tree" was the real thing. Still the audience were not satisfied and he was forced to give them his shadow pictures before he was permitted a respite. These pictures were in a class by themselves and were worth going miles to see. He has no peer in rattling bones and of course we wanted to have another exhibition of this talent of his. "Bones" generously complied and favored us with some of his original stuff which went big with all those present.

The Band played a selection and then Havelka and Cotton were announced. Havelka, who was made up as a girl, made many conquests and it was all that Cotton could do to keep her attention centered on the act when they sang "What do you want to make those eyes at me for".

Angelo Saxon, who was none to bashful during the Havelka and Cotton number, again stepped forward. This time as a Bard in Saxon style, he gave us some rare bits from his repertoire.



# Quartermaster Corps

U. S. A.



U. S.

Transport

## MENU

Dill Pickles

DINNER

and Tomato Soup

Fresh Halibut Parsley Sauce

Spaghetti a la Palermataine

Apple Fritters Sauce Glace

Sirloin of Beef au Jus

Corn on the Cob

Green Peas

Mashed Potatoes

Apple Pudding Vanilla Sauce

Fresh Fruit

American Cheese Crackers

Coffee

Nº 20154

## HOTEL DE FRANCE Co.

SERVICIO DE TELEFONOS

Fecha 9-18-19

Habitacion No. 18

Sr. Tavenner

Llamada del

Telefono No. 700

Hora 10:45 am.

TELEFONISTA

BOAT NO 7  
Stbd side Boat Deck,

- 1, Rea, Dr, G, L,
- 2, Murphy, E, J,
- 3, Neff, Capt, Jno, H,
- 4, Neff, Mrs, Jno, H,
- 5, Burton, Mrs, Alma H,
- 6, Tavenner, Clyde, H,
- 7, Tavenner, Mrs
- 8, Child Tavenner
- 9, Child Tavenner

## THE PHILIPPINES TO AMERICA

The Filipino people would not be just to themselves if at this moment, when their political separation from the sovereign country is being proposed, they should fail to express in the clearest and most emphatic manner the sentiments and purposes that inspire their action. They therefore deem it their duty to affirm: That independence, instead of destroying or weakening, will strengthen the bonds of friendship and appreciation created by the gratitude of the Filipino people, not only for the final measure of complete justice and humanity that they confidently expect, but for all the previous disinterested work so splendidly performed for the benefit of the Philippines by so many faithful sons of America; that this gratitude will be the first fundamental factor in the future relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands; that in the present state of the international affairs the Filipino people merely aspire to become another conscious and direct instrument for the progress of liberty and civilization; that in the tranquil course of their years of constitutional development they will maintain, for all people inhabiting their hospitable land, the essence and benefit of democratic institutions; that they will continue to associate, in so far as this will be acceptable and their strength will permit, in the work of reconstruction, justice, and peace carried on by the United States in continuation of those other undertakings, the high purpose of which was the cause, according to President Wilson, "of the magnificent cooperation during the war between the American and Filipino peoples"; and, finally, that in thus preserving their best traditions and institutions in the new situation which will strengthen and perfect them, the Filipino people will continue to make this country, as heretofore, a safe place of law and order, justice and liberty, where Americans and foreigners, as well as Nationals, may live peacefully in the pursuit of happiness and prosperity, and safe in the enjoyment of their property as well as of their rights and their liberty.—Statement of the Commission of Independence of the Philippine Congress.

U. S. Army Transport

U.S.A.T. GREAT NORTHERN

No. 181

NOV 1 1919

Received from Mr. Clyde H. Tavenner wife and daughter age 6

Forty one Dollars sixty seven Cents

for meals from 5 OCT 16 1919 to 8 NOV 1 1919

HARRY M. ANDREWS, 1st Lt., Q. M. Corps,  
Transport Q. M., U. S. A. T. GREAT NORTHERN





my dear friend and cousin  
Philipine freedom, Wm. C. H. Lawrence

Pido

Washington, D.C. 23, 1922

Vanity Fair Studios  
Wash DC



PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC  
NEAR, SAYS STATESMAN

Former Congressman, Clyde H. Tavenner of Illinois, was in Palo Alto over Sunday, the guest of his friend, W. D. Wasson, the real estate man. Tavenner was a reporter on the San Francisco Daily News ten years ago when Wasson was the editor of that paper. He is now in charge of the Washington publicity bureau of the Philippine government, and has just returned from the islands, having made a several months' study of conditions there.

"The progress that has been made by the Filipino people in the last few years is simply amazing," declared the former congressman.

"In my judgment the time is very close at hand when Uncle Sam will feel justified in withdrawing American sovereignty from the islands. A Philippine republic will then come into existence."

"Congress has definitely pledged independence to the Filipinos whenever they could maintain a stable government. In the opinion of the American governor general of the islands, Francis Burton Harrison, the Filipino people are now maintaining a stable government, and therefore should now be granted independence. Governor Harrison is the idol of the Filipino people, and is thoroughly in sympathy with their aspirations for independence."

Letter Nov. 14 '19  
Back From Long Voyage.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tavenner and 2 little daughters returned to Seibert Saturday. Mr. Tavenner is a member of the U. S. Philippine Commissioners and just returned from a trip to those islands and also a trip to South Sea Islands, Siheria and the Hawaiian Islands. The report a splendid and interesting time. Mr. Tavenner departed from Washington, D. C. Wednesday to file his reports and will return to Seibert to reside and enter into business. He is owner of some valuable property here.



Owned and Sponsored by The Society of California Pioneers

ARGONAUTS' HOTEL  
SAN FRANCISCO

EDWARD ROLKIN - Gen'l. Mgr.  
KIRK HARRIS - Manager

THE PULLMAN COMPANY  
PASSENGER'S CHECK - To identify accommodations purchased  
San Luis Obispo to San Francisco, Cal.  
Seat 3 Car 4  
Line No. \_\_\_\_\_ Via \_\_\_\_\_ R.R. \_\_\_\_\_  
Office 42-163 FORM 7 4055

The amount charged is The Pullman Company's rate and a SURCHARGE OF 50% OF THAT AMOUNT REQUIRED BY AND COLLECTED AS AGENT FOR THE RAILROAD COMPANY, as follows:

Pullman Company retains	\$0.75
Railroad Company receives	0.38
Total Charge	\$1.13

Property taken into car will be entirely at owner's risk.

Dec. 20, 1927



Senen Gabaldon, Junie, and CHT. Taken at Takoma Park



Mrs. Pedro Guevara, Mrs. T. and Junie





Mrs. C. H. Tavenner.

# THE N. Y. K. LINE

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA)  
TOKIO, JAPAN.



AUTUMN'S CRIMSON TINTS IN OCTOBER IN JAPAN.



CHERRY BLOSSOMS IN APRIL BLOOM ALL OVER JAPAN.





Mr. and Mrs. Clyde H. Tavenner.

The Filipino Club of Washington, D. C.

requests

the pleasure of your presence at the exercises to be held  
in memory of

Dr. Jose Rizal

the Philippine national hero

on the evening of Tuesday, December the thirtieth  
nineteen hundred and nineteen

at the Crystal Hall of the New Ebbitt  
at eight o'clock

Dancing at ten o'clock

F 104  
\$2.20  
NORA BAYES THEATRE  
W GOOD ONLY  
MATINEE DEC. 10 1919  
ORCHESTRA

F 103  
\$2.20  
NORA BAYES THEATRE  
W GOOD ONLY  
MATINEE DEC. 10 1919  
ORCHESTRA

Frank C. Lambach  
% American Board  
Foreign Missions  
14 Beacon St.  
Boston, Mass.  
there about Feb. 15.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 4....., 1919

This is to certify that Clyde H. Tavenner, wife & two children  
arrived as passenger.. per S. S. Great Northern. on Nov. 1/19  
and as noted on Passenger Manifest, on file at the office of the Col-  
lector of Customs, boarded said vessel at Manila P. I.

J. O. DAVIS

Collector.

By

I. Poland Insp.  
Acting Deputy Collector.

Signature

Clyde H. Tavenner

Apr. 3, 1920.  
Mrs. Jaime C. DeVeyra

will be at home

on Monday, the twenty-ninth of December

1919  
from four until six o'clock

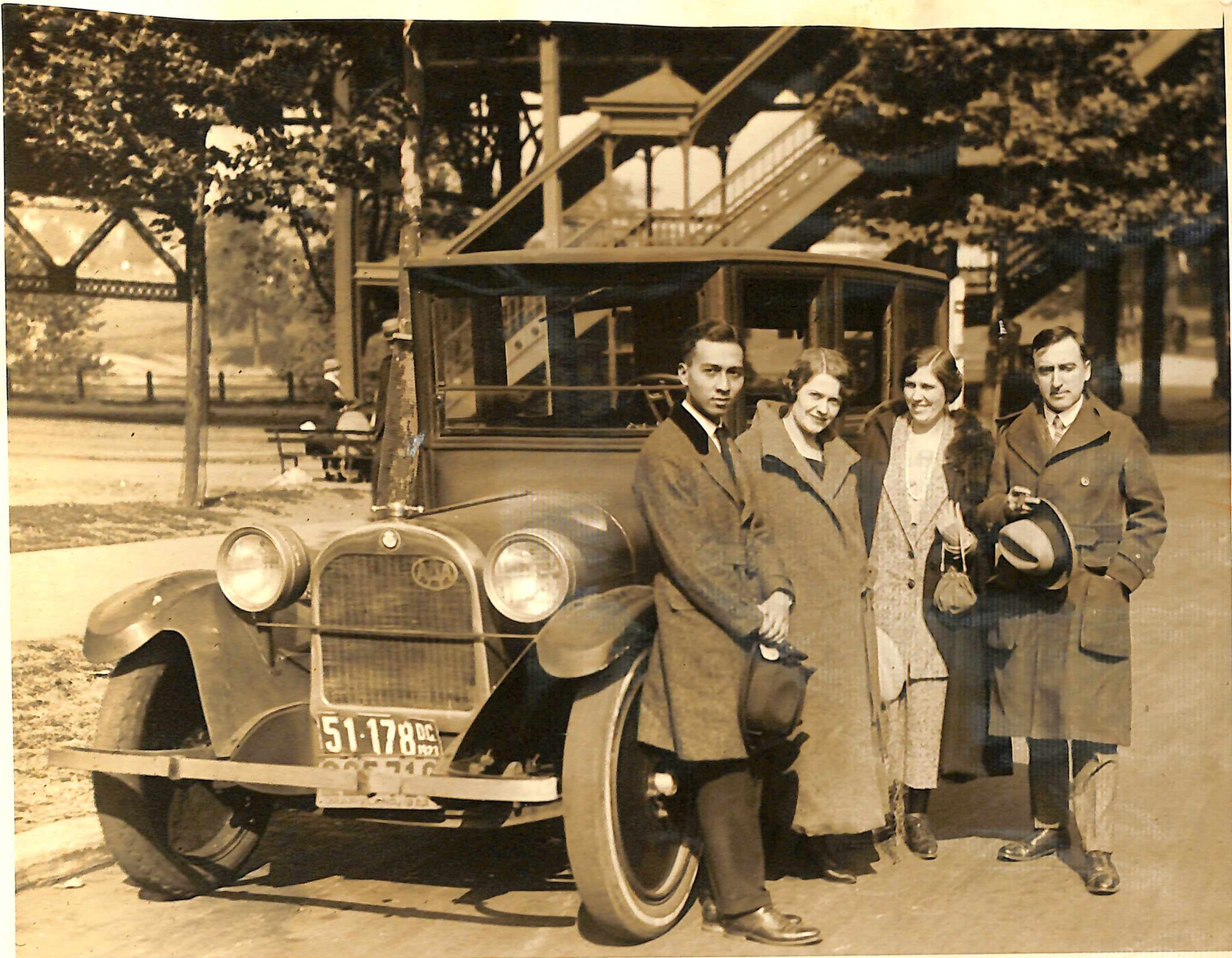
at the Congressional Club

Twenty hundred and one New Hampshire Avenue

to meet

Miss Carmen Aguinaldo





Senen Gabaldon, Mrs. FitzPatrick, "Tavy" and Tav.  
Photo taken in Baltimore by Henry Miller while we were  
returning from visit to New York.



Burri palm trees growing along a road in the Province of Pangasinan. From  
the leaf stems of this palm is obtained a valuable fibre considerably used  
in rope making, and from the leaves are woven the bags in which most of the  
Philippine Sugar is shipped. The burri palm grows for many years and at last  
blossoms, then promptly dies. The natives tap the young blossom stalk and  
obtain an abundant flow of juice from which a highly fermented liquor is  
made. The tapping process somewhat accelerates the death of the tree, which  
would, however, soon occur in any event.

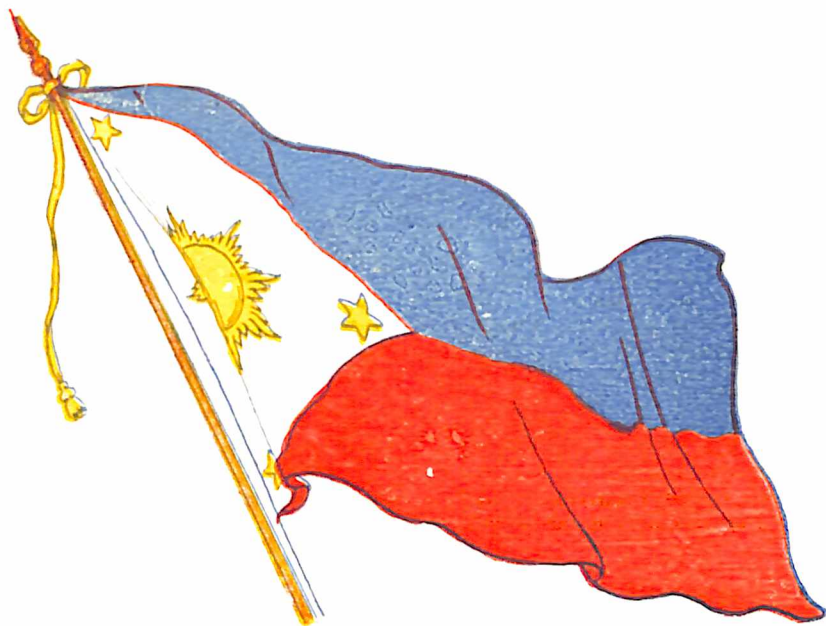


# Rizal Day

Washington, D. C., December 30, 1919

New Ebbix Hotel

*at 8:00 p.m.*



*The Filipino Flag*

*Its Significance*

"Grant us, Oh God! the *azure* heaven of our happiness and allow not that in defending the immaculate *whiteness* of our Ideal, more *blood* is shed. Unite us and may the *Sun of Liberty* forever shine for our native land." (The three stars stand for the three island-groups composing the Philippine Archipelago—Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.)

Programme-Souvenir





Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon,  
Wife of the President of the Philippine Senate.





© HARRIS & EWING

Sincerely yours  
Lofia R. de Ayala

San Francisco, Mar. 3, 1923.



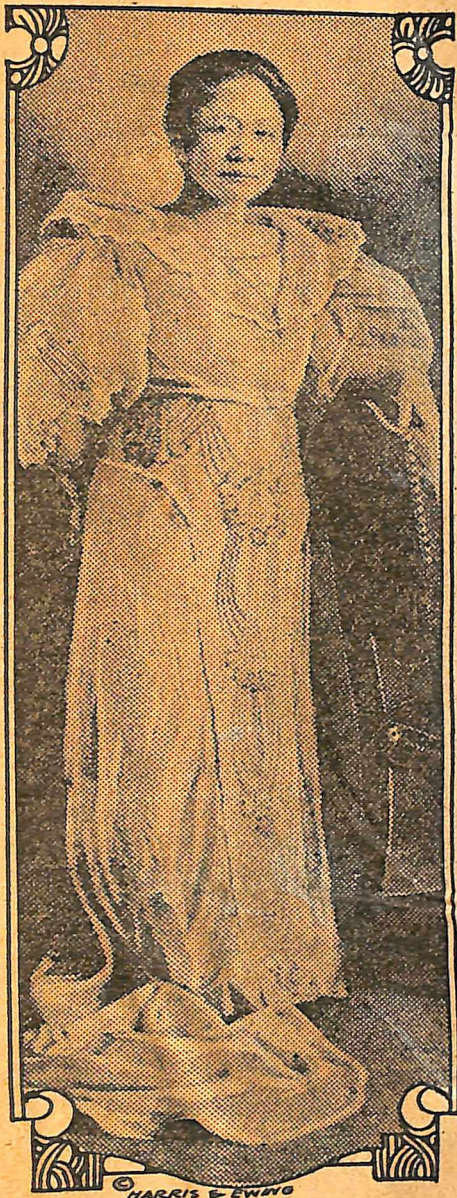
# FILIPINAS GET BALLOT BEFORE AMER. SISTERS

## Senora de Veyra Describes Status of Women in the Philippines.

The Filipino woman is destined to be in the world's spotlight more than ever before as a result of the news just received by cable from Manila to the effect that the Philippine senate has passed the equal suffrage bill giving women full political rights with men. This would indicate that the Filipina may beat her American sisters to the ballot box.

The Filipina has many admirers who predict she will make good if she gets the vote, just as she has made good in the very important role she has occupied in the family and business life of the Philippines ever since the introduction of Christianity in the islands three centuries ago.

"America's advent in the Philippines discovered a wonderfully interesting, responsive little being, the Filipino woman," writes one American concerning



MRS. JAIME C. DE VEYRA,  
A Filipina who is doing important  
work for her people in the  
United States.

the Filipina. "Mothering the only Christian people in the far east, she holds a place of authority, love and respect in family and social life that is not accorded to women in countries neighboring the islands, or in India, China or Japan."

A Filipina who is doing an important work for her people in the United States is Mrs. Jaime C de Veyra, wife of the resident commissioner from the Philippines. Not only has she frequently addressed the wives of members of Congress in Washington as to conditions in the new Philippines, but she has visited various cities, speaking

before women's clubs. The senora wears, in giving her talks, one of the beautiful gowns of her home land, a delicate pineapple fabric, hand-woven and hand-embroidered, shaped like a gauzy-winged butterfly.

"In many ways the path of the women of the Philippines is easy," says Senora de Veyra. "Laws made by her have combined the best of American and Spanish precedents, and she has come into her own with far less struggle than either her American or her Spanish sisters. Married women may hold property in severalty. They are guardians of their own children. These are vested rights and cannot be taken away from her.

"Professional opportunities are as good for women as for men in the land from which I come. The Filipina is by custom the dictator in the home. She is usually the keeper of the family treasure. Practically all of the small shops in Manila are conducted by women. Women are already members of the Philippine Bar Association—a thing still impossible in Great Britain. They are also successful as physicians."

Life is really a fifty-fifty proposition for women in the Philippines, according to the senora, who has taken such a prominent part in women's work there that she has sometimes been referred to as "the little mother of them all." She was the assistant matron of the Normal Hall Dormitory for Girls when she married. She speaks English fluently and puts her little talks "over" with real tact. She has four children. An evidence of her enterprise was her action last year in mastering shorthand so she might be "useful to her husband at home in the evenings in case he wishes to dictate a few letters or a speech."



Some of the finest coffee I ever drank was in Bukidnon, Mindanao. This is a sample coffee tree. Coffee has a great future in Mindanao.



There are excellent fishing grounds in the Philippines. This is reported as a one day's catch.





Women Making  
Cigars at  
El Oriente Factory,  
Manila.



Women Reviewing  
Color of Cigars  
at El Perla de  
Oriente factory,  
Manila.



Shipping  
Department  
Manila  
Cigar  
Factory



A Manila Residence of  
the Better Class.



A Typical  
River Scene  
In the Philippines.



One Way of Threshing  
Rice, is to Have a  
Couple Carabaos  
Walk on it.



...ion of In  
...erned by the  
...ope of the promis  
...e safe for democracy.





© CLINEDINST ID  
WASHINGTON DC

This bulletin, issued monthly, has a circulation of 15,000. It is sent to Members of Congress, delegates to Republican and Democratic conventions, etc., and to 12,000 editors of weekly and daily newspapers, the list comprising every newspaper and periodical published in the United States. Additional names will be added to the mailing list upon request. Address, Philippine Press Bureau, 550 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C. Tele. Main 3433.

This work is being carried on by the Commission of Independence, which was created, provided with funds, and directed by the Philippine legislature, duly elected by the Filipino people, to campaign in America for Philippine independence, and "to promote better understanding, greater confidence, and closer economic relations between the United States and the Philippines."

## SOME FACTS AND FANCIES ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES

There Has Been Much Misrepresentation in America About People and Conditions.

By MAXIMO M. KALAW,  
Secretary of the Philippine Mission.



A certain lady at the St. Louis Exposition saw at a ballroom a brown complexioned man in faultless evening dress and accosted him with the inquiry, "I suppose you are Japanese, sir?"

The man addressed replied, "No, madam."

"Then you must be Chinese," she

"I am not.

I am a Filipino," he replied.

"How's that?" asked the lady. "I thought they were all savages living in the woods."

"Well, I'll tell you how I came here," he said. "A month before I left the Philippines I was living in the woods, but the American Governor decided to catch as many wild men as possible, train them and send them over here. So here I am, just as you see." And the St. Louis lady actually believed him.

That is what you would call fancies about the Philippines. The fact is, however, that the 11,000,000 Filipinos and their ancestors have been civilized and Christians for 300 years; that the non-Christian population, according to the census of 1918, is only 500,000, and even these are not all uncivilized.

Another fancy is that not until the coming of the Americans were school buildings seen in the Islands, roads built, or substantial houses erected. Do you know that for hundreds of years the Filipinos have had colleges and schools and that the University of Santo Tomas is only twenty-five years older than Harvard? That as early as 1866, out of a population of 4,000,000 people, there were 841 schools for boys and 833 for girls? That in 1892, eight years before the coming of the Americans, there were 2,137 schools?

"To grant self-government to Luzon under Aguinaldo would be like granting self-government to an Apache res-

ervation under some local chief." Thus spoke a former President of the United States during the Filipino-American war. Exaggeration could be an excuse at a time when the dignity of the American people demanded the extinction of Filipino opposition, but do you know that the Philippine Republic, before the American occupation of the Islands, had the approval of prominent Americans who were on the spot—like John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union, who compared it favorably with the Japanese government? That Admiral Dewey considered the Filipinos better fitted for self-government than the Cubans? That they had drafted a constitution at Malolos which elicited the approval of distinguished Republicans like the late Senator George F. Hoar? That before the coming of the Americans they had produced national heroes like the martyred Jose Rizal, pronounced by a Republican congressman, Representative Cooper, as the noblest victim that has ever fallen into the clutches of tyranny?

And do you know that the Filipinos have not had for hundreds of years any caste system, blood distinction or royal families, and that, unlike their oriental sisters, they are the only Christian people in the Orient?

People have pictured an ignorant mass of Filipinos, illiterate, poor, living a life of servitude for a few wealthy land owners and foreigners, with no houses or farms or property

per cent. of the people above ten years of age can read and write and that this percentage of literacy is almost as high as some of the states of the Union? That it is higher than in any country of South America, higher than the literacy of the Spanish people, and unquestionably above that of any of the new countries recognized in Europe? Do you know that there are a million and a half farms in the Philippines and that 96 per cent. of these farms are owned by Filipinos. In other words, that out of the 11,000,000 Christian Filipinos, 8,000,000 of them at least live on their own farms, with houses of their own, independent of any absentee landlord or foreign master? That 91 per cent. of the urban property consisting of houses and lands is owned by the natives of the Philippines, and only 9 per cent. is in the hands of foreigners? Yet these are facts cabled by Acting Governor Charles Emmett Yeater to the War Department from the recent census estimates.

Having solemnly promised the Filipinos their independence and having gone before the world as the champion of self-determination, the Filipino people cannot understand how America can consistently refuse to make good these promises.



# TO FRIENDS OF IRISH INDEPENDENCE IN THE AMERICAN CONGRESS

For the second time in a period of nine months the United States Senate on March 18th went on record as being in sympathy "with the aspirations of the Irish people for a government of their own choice."

Still another way for the friends of Irish independence in the American Congress to make an impressive argument would be to grant the independence that the 10,500,000 inhabitants of the Philippines have repeatedly demanded. America's own representatives in the islands have officially reported they are ready for independence and have recommended that such independence be granted.

We submit that the granting of Philippine independence would be likely to be accepted by Great Britain as even stronger proof of America's belief in self-determination than the passage of the Irish resolutions, because Great Britain's councilors of state could not then successfully make the point the American Congress is asking Great Britain to do something that the United States itself has been asked to do and has not done.

The Filipino people have confidence in the word of America, and hope that now that the Senate has reiterated its sympathy with the principle of self-determination, it will give Great Britain and the other powers of the world a concrete example of consistency and good faith by granting Philippine independence.

## AMERICA'S GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

When the United States went before the world as the champion of the late lamented "Fourteen Points" it was absolutely sincere. The American soldiers who went into battle and to death with the spirit of crusaders were justly inspired by the belief that they were fighting and dying for the principles enunciated in the "Fourteen Points."

The "Fourteen Points" constitute the most just international moral code ever penned by man. It compares with the Ten Commandments.

But the "Fourteen Points," or at least many of them, have been lost sight of. This was not because America was unwilling to abide by them, but because, it is explained, the diplomacy of the old world would not "stand hitched."

There is one of the points, however, that the United States cannot escape responsibility for. That is the most important point of all, the principle of self-determination.

The United States cannot successfully maintain before the world that the principle of "self-determination" has not been applied to the Philippine Islands because of "old world diplomacy." That alibi will not do.

America today has a golden opportunity to prove to the world that it was absolutely sincere in championing "self-determination" by granting immediate independence to the Philippines. If it does not do so, it cannot excuse itself by blaming "old world diplomacy," because the United States in this instance is free to act regardless of the old world.

In the Jones law the United States solemnly promised the Filipinos that it would withdraw American sovereignty from the islands as soon as they could establish a stable government. The highest American official in the Philippines, the governor-general, has officially reported to his government that the Filipino people have established the specified stable government. He recommends, therefore, that independence be given.

Last year the Filipino Legislature sent a special mission to the United States to ask immediate independence. Congress did not act. The fifth Philippine Legislature, which has just adjourned, passed a resolution reiterating the request for immediate independence. And now a second mission is on its way to America to ask the United States to make good its promise.

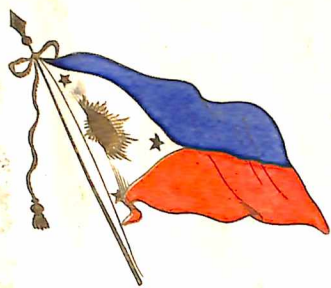
Sooner or later the entire world is going to take note that the Filipino people are knocking at the doors of the American Congress, asking for their promised liberty, and that they are not getting it. In connection with the incident the world is very likely to recall that it was America that championed the principle of "self-determination" in the world war. Will this not be embarrassing to America and Americans?

Since the United States intends ultimately to grant independence to the Filipino people, why should it delay living up to its obligations after America's own representatives in the Philippines have reported that the Filipino people have earnestly fulfilled their part of the covenant? The time to pay a note or meet an obligation is when it becomes due. To delay action after that moment is a policy to be avoided.

## CHARITY SHOULD BEGIN AT HOME

One of the large daily newspapers of San Francisco recently published an editorial favorable to the independence of India. The following is an excerpt from it:

"India is inhabited by three hundred million people. \* \* \* The land they live upon is by right theirs. If our Declaration of Independence does not lie they have a right to be governed by their own consent, and they certainly fall within the scope of the promise that if we won the great war the world should be safe for democracy. Is not this equally true of the Philippines?"



The Filipino Students  
of

Washington, D. C.

request the pleasure of your presence

at a Reception and Dance in honor of

Hon. Jaime C. de Veyra

Resident Commissioner from the Philippines

in the United States

Saturday evening, April the third

at 8:30 o'clock

The New Ebbitt Hotel

From 20 1920  
Town & Country  
New York City



© Underwood & Underwood

### FOR PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

Prof. Maximo M. Kalaw, head of the Political Science Department of the Philippine University, who arrived in Washington recently to conduct a new publicity campaign in the United States to persuade us that the Philippine Islands are now ready for independence





Moro dwellings over  
the water, Bual, Jolo.



Provincial Ferry  
Toward Ohta's Place  
From the Town,  
Davao, Mindanao.



Cock Fighting Is One of the  
Principal, Or Rather, the  
Principal, Sports of  
the Philippines.



# DO IT NOW

Some of those who oppose independence at this time grant that the Filipinos have established the stable government upon the existence of which Congress solemnly promised to withdraw American sovereignty from the islands. But they say Congress is too busy to consider Philippine independence.

Congress, however, was not too busy to pass a resolution expressing sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for freedom. And it was bound by no promise to do so, while it is bound by a very definite promise to act in the case of Philippine independence.

In the words of Philippine Senate President Manuel L. Quezon: "How can America give her recognition, nay, her assistance and co-operation to the independence of the Czechoslovakia, Poland, Jugo-Slavia and others, and withhold them from the Philippines? These countries have had no experience in self-government. The Philippines have had six years of it. Our experiment in self-government has been pronounced by America's own representatives a success."

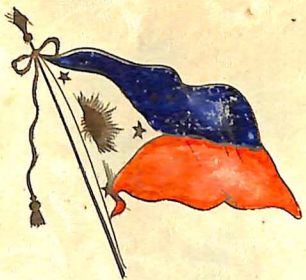
As a matter of fact, Congress could very quickly carry out its promises to the Filipino people, and thus give to the world, as well as to all Americans, unanswerable proof of its sincerity in championing the cause of self-determination in the recent war.

When America was weaker than it is now, it stood for the principle that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Now that it has become great and mighty, it surely will not be content to stand for less.

And there is no possible chance for the United States to make a mistake in granting the Filipinos the independence that was promised them. History does not record an instance of where the extending of human liberty proved a mistake. When Congress makes good its pledge to 11,000,000 men, women and children of the Philippines, it will not make the glorious flag of America stand for less before the world, but for more. It will, indeed, add new lustre to the flag of the republic. Praises will be sung by the weak and struggling peoples throughout the world.

Again, in the words of Senate President Quezon: "What grander name would America have after the final fulfillment of her promise to set the Philippines among the free nations of the world! God speed the day for that joyful event, not only for the happiness of 11,000,000 Christian people, but for the greater glory of America, so that she may tell the world that her dream for a better age for the weaker peoples is not a mere delusion and a snare but a reality based on her own experience with the Filipino people, whom she has led gently by the hand until they are able to establish a republic, the first really democratic republic in the East."

The Philippine-American question has now reached such a stage that it is no longer the Filipinos, but America, that is on trial. The Filipinos have earned their freedom by fulfilling the conditions imposed by the United States as necessary prerequisites to the granting of independence, and they should be given it. They should be given it now, for to delay justice is in itself injustice.



Eulogio B. Rodriguez  
13 Dec 21  
Washington D.C.

## WILL DISCUSS FAR EAST

Former Representative Clyde H. Tavenner, of Illinois, will speak on "Far Eastern Questions as They Concern the United States," tonight, at 8 o'clock, in Lisner Hall of George Washington University, 2023 G street northwest. The meeting is under the auspices of the "Philippinean," a Filipino organization of the university.

WASHINGTON, D. C. - Times.

MAR 1 1923

## FREE FILIPINOS, TAVENNER URGES

Former Congressman Says U. S. Should Keep Pledge of Independence.

Uncle Sam should now grant independence to the Philippine Islands because it promised them this privilege.

Former Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner, of Illinois, stressed this point in an address to the Philippine society of George Washington University last night.

Tavenner said that the United States cannot allow the people of the Orient to feel that it has not kept its word to the Philippine Islands.

"No one can deny this," continued Tavenner, "Filipinos are constantly asking for their promised independence. The United States must not be accused of not keeping its

## TALKS TO PHILIPPINE SOCIETY

Tavenner Says U. S. Should Keep Word and Free Islands.

The United States can not allow the people of the Orient to feel that it has not kept its word to the Philippine Islands. Former Representative Clyde H. Tavenner of Illinois declared in an address to the Philippine society of George Washington university last night.

"One very important reason why this country should now grant independence to the islands is because we promised it to them," he said. "No one can deny this. Filipinos are constantly asking for their promised independence. The United States must not be accused of not keeping its

The document herewith enclosed is an American passport.  
Le document ci-inclus est un passeport américain.  
El documento incluido es un pasaporte americano.  
Il documento qui accluso è un passaporto americano.  
O documento incluso n'isto é un passaporte americano.  
Documentul aici inchis este un pasaport american.  
Die hierin eingeschlossene Urkunde ist ein amerikanischer Reisepass.  
De hierin ingeslotene oorkonde is een Amerikaansch pas.  
Det här i inneslutna dokumentet är ett amerikanskt pass.  
Det heri indeslutne Dokumentet er et amerikansk Pas.  
Załączony w tym dokument jest amerykański paszport.  
Az ide mellékelt okirat egy amerikai útlevél.  
Приложенный при семъ документъ американскій паспортъ.  
Τὸ ἐγκλειστον ἔγγραφον εἶνε ἀμερικανικὸν διαβατήριον.  
דער איינגעשלוסענער דאקומענט איז אן אמעריקאנער פאספארט.

هذا التذكرة هي سافرة أمريكية

此是美國護照

合是  
衆ハ  
國亞  
旅米  
券利  
ナ加  
リ





Moro Princesses and  
the Sultan of Sulu  
With his Interpreter.  
Jolo, Sulu Islands.



Datu Piang (Third  
Figure from Right)  
Probably richest Moro  
in Mindanao. Also other  
Chiefs and Betel Nut and  
Sword Bearers at the Moro  
Province Fair, Zamboanga.



Datu Mastura and Judge Kali Punga  
Cotabato, Mindanao





A Tagalog Girl Making a Philippine Hat.



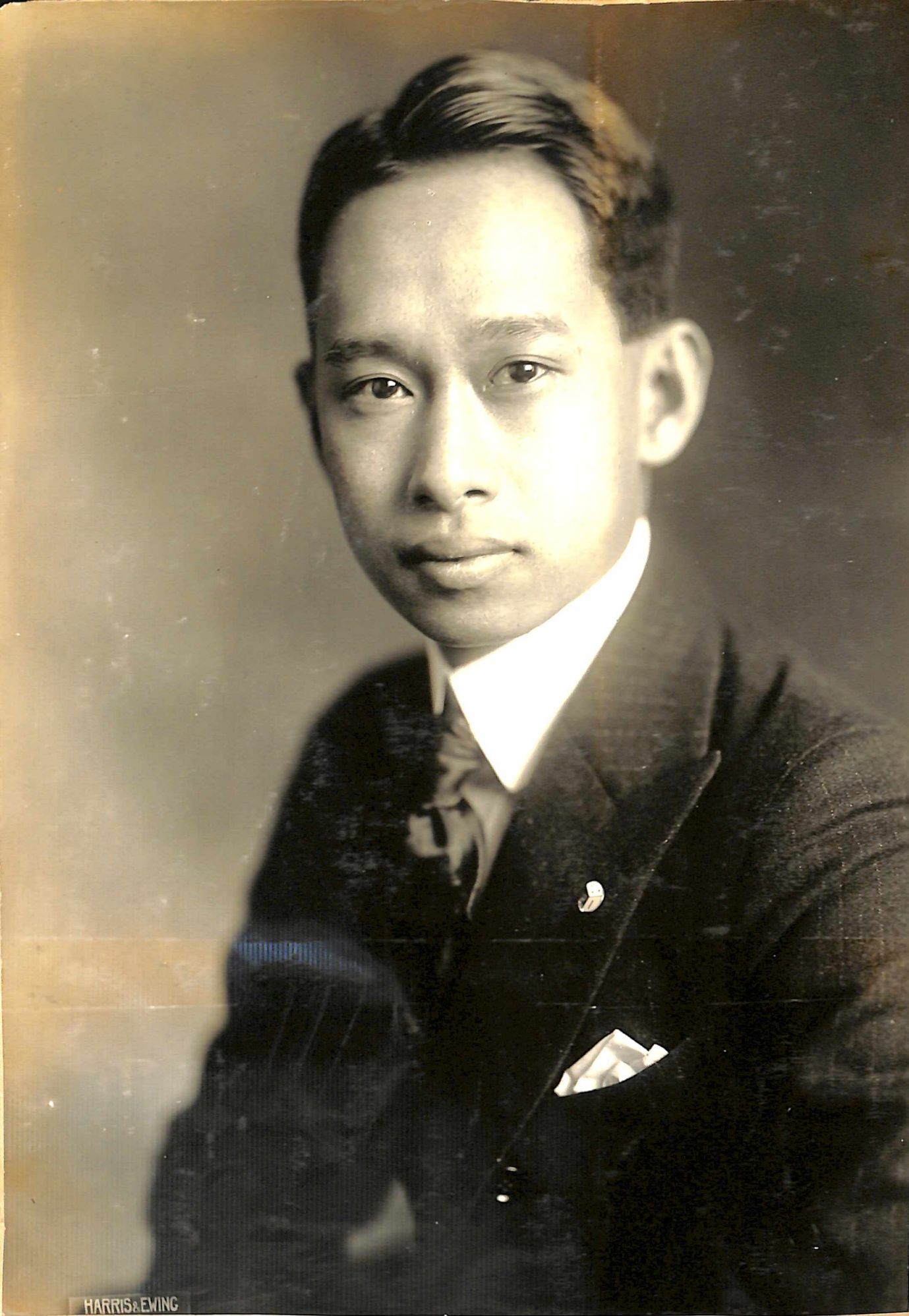
Mandaya Women from Davao District, Mindanao.



Manoba Manguangan man with a Somewhat Elaborate hat Ornamented with Feathers. Campos-tela, Upper Agusan River, Davao District, Moro province







HARRIS & EWING

## February Twenty-Second

By Jose P. Melencio.

On this day of days, when all America dedicates its most reverential thoughts to the memory of the foremost citizen of the country, known as the "Father of the Republic," it is fitting that we take note of some of the precepts which have been laid down by the illustrious personage for his countrymen to follow. It was he who wrote that immortal message—"Observe good faith and justice towards all nations."

On the other side of the Pacific a nation of eleven million people awaits the observance of a good faith towards them—the redemption of America's promise to give them independence. Theirs is a country which like ours is conceived in liberty. They, too, have fought battles for the cause of freedom. They, too, have heroes whose labors have been dedicated to the cause of democracy.

They have stood by us thru the thick and thin of a harrowing catastrophe. They have nothing but words of praise and gratitude for all the good that America has done them. They claim nothing but their simple birthright to be like America, free and independent.

They have already formed their plans. Their aspirations have been voiced and are known. In their hearts is the unshakable belief that in political independence lies the only happiness of their anxious nation.

Shall we hold out the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope? Shall we not observe **GOOD FAITH** towards them? Shall we deny them **JUSTICE**?

CHICAGO (ILL.) TRIBUNE  
MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1920.

## FILIPINOS UNITED FOR INDEPENDENCE, SAYS ENVOY HERE

The Filipino people are unitedly for independence, Jose P. Melencio, acting director of the Philippine independence campaign in the United States, said yesterday at the Blackstone hotel. He announced a second mission is on the way to this country to ask immediate independence.

Mr. Melencio speaks tomorrow before the City club and on Wednesday before the students at Northwestern. He said: "The granting of Philippine independence will be the greatest example of international square dealing in history. It will mean a vindication of the rights of small and weaker nations to exist side by side with the great powers, unhindered and unafraid."



JOSE P. MELENCIO.  
[Photo Copyright by  
Clinedinst.]

## FILIPINOS OPEN SPEAKING CAMPAIGN

Columbus, O., March. — Declaring that the Filipino people are unitedly for independence and that they expect America to "make good its promise without further delay," Jose P. Melencio, considered one of the ablest of the Filipino orators now in the United States, presented the case for Philippine independence to the student body of the University of Ohio. Mr. Melencio is Acting Director of the Philippine Independence publicity campaign in the United States.

The speech really marked the opening of the Filipinos' speaking campaign throughout the country. It is declared the movement to obtain independence will not end until Congress concedes "self-determination."

"The American people, through their representatives in Congress, solemnly promised independence to the Philippine islands," said Mr. Melencio; "but, unlike other promises, there is no way of making America fulfill her promise. The Filipinos have to rely exclusively on the magnanimity of the American nation, hence the necessity of appealing directly to the voter."

"I take it that you already know how stubbornly the Filipinos resisted your coming to the Philippines, how with fire and shell and bolo they showed the world that they did not desire to be governed without their consent. I am sure you do not now blame us, for our only crime was that we believed in the immortal American principles of your Declaration of Independence and desired to set up a government of our own choice."

"But I refer to that old misunderstanding merely in order that you may better judge the Philippine issue as it is today, for the Filipinos have all but forgotten the feeling that once existed. Twenty years of American tutelage have convinced them that America did not come to the Philippines for colonial glory or aggrandizement nor for commercial gain, but to infuse a new life into our newly awakened nationalism, to lift the level of our attainments to a still higher level and to lead us gently by the hand until we were ready to set up a government of our own."

"President McKinley said it was Filipino liberty and not American power, Filipino welfare and not American gain, that America would seek to enhance, and this has been your policy."

"But now America's task in the Philippines is done. We today have the stable government upon the existence of which Congress solemnly promised to withdraw American sovereignty."

"The granting of Philippine independence will be the greatest example of international square dealing in history. To the everlasting credit of the United States it will mean a vindication of the rights of small and weaker nations to exist side by side with the great powers unhindered and unafraid."

Very sincerely yours,

*J. P. Melencio*





Full herring bone system of tapping Para Rubber.  
Drip tins attached to tree at top of cuts, collecting  
tins on the ground.



186  
The Automobile Road From Manila to Baguio is one  
of the most Scenic Highways in the World. This  
view is a fair sample.

Rice Granary, Showing Bunch of Rice in the  
Foreground. Barrio Dipilat Vintar, Ilocos Norte.



# Former Congressman Pays Tribute to Harrison and the Filipinos

Once in a while we come across the utterances of responsible Americans to whom the problem of granting the Filipinos independence and the justice of their aspiration for it are synonymous with the spirit that makes of American institutions the envy of peoples that still shoulder the weight of governments built on dynastic successions or the triumphant ascendancy of titled class and militaristic clan. In the following address of former Congressman Tavenner, delivered in Washington D. C., at an entertainment given by the Filipino Club on the occasion of the last Rizal Day, there is a tribute paid to the Filipinos and to Governor General Harrison for the splendid work done here during the Democratic regime. Mr. Tavenner spoke thus:

## The Most Hospitable of Any People

"Ladies and gentlemen: I see that I am on the program to give my impressions of the Philippines. The first impression, as well as my last, and one that I will carry with me to my grave, was that the Filipino people are the most appreciative people, and the most hospitable, of any people that I have ever come in contact with.

"Another impression that I received there, and I regret to have to report it, was that no matter how efficiently and how successfully the Filipinos may be able to conduct their government, there are some who will forever withhold their O. K.

## America Should be Proud of Governor Harrison

"Another impression, and a strong one, that I received in the islands, was that America has as its representative there in the office of the Governor-General, a man of whom it can well be proud. In those far-off islands, a land of thousand delights, Francis Burton Harrison is speaking the language of America. He is doing a man's work. If he is criticised in some quarters in the United States, the Filipinos should think not one whit the less of him, for I can say to them that any governor general who might ever go there and have the courage to say that the Filipino people had justly earned their independence, and should have it, would draw criticism from the same quarters that Governor Harrison has drawn it.

## Filipinos Will Revere His Name Forever

"My impression, received from talking to many Filipinos, was that the Filipino people are deeply and earnestly appreciative of the work of the present governor general, and the his name will be remembered and revered as long as there are any Filipinos left to remember and revere it.

## A Character to be Admired

Before I had been in the Philippine very long I was informed that the Philippine Mission was not typical of the Filipino people as a whole; that if I wanted to see the typical Filipino I must meet an old tao, the man who plants the rice and works in the rice field.

"I do not think it very generous to refer to the old tao, the man who has never had a chance to obtain an education. But I met the old man who labors in the rice fields, and I found that he possessed one trait made him a character to be ad-

mired. I found that while he himself had not had the opportunity of obtaining an education, that there is no ambition so dear to him as to see that his own children take advantage of the opportunities to obtain the education that he himself was denied. The father of the very poorest families have been known to make the greatest sacrifices, such as even mortgaging their homes, their carabao and even their household goods in order that their children may go to school. Ladies and gentlemen, I submit there is no argument to be found against independence in that kind of a citizen. Show me a race of people in which the old men, even though they may be poor and even ignorant because they never had an opportunity to learn, are willing to sacrifice so much to keep in school their children who are to be the coming generation, and I will show you a people that have the characteristics of a race that is destined to make progress.

## Philippine Mission Typical of the Filipinos

Nor do I believe that the Philippine Mission is not typical. It is just as typical of the Filipino people as was that body of men that America sent to the peace conference. Nor did the Philippines exhaust their supply of competent men in the personnel of that one mission.

The Philippines could send 500 missions to the United States, and if they are not granted their independence I believe they will do it too. There is material for a dozen missions right here in the U. S. Why, if it should become a necessity, I think Mr. DeVeyra could organize a very competent little Mission of Filipinos who are right here within the hearing of my voice. He could put in a few Filipino women members, and start right in his own household, and I predict they would be a credit to it, too.

But let us assume that the critics are right, and that the very ablest men in all the Philippines were selected by the Filipinos to represent them. In no way can a people show their fitness for independence so well

as by their ability to select their best men to run the government.

## They Libel a Whole Race

The trouble in the United States is that many good men who are sincere friends of the Filipino people have been fooled by the campaign of misrepresentation that has been going on for years. In order that these gentlemen may justify their argument that the Filipinos need us, they find it necessary to libel a whole race.

## me with kindness"

My impression of the Filipino people is that they are a very earnest people; I doubt if there is a more hospitable people anywhere in the world. While I was in the Islands I could not help but recall a conversation that I had with that great and proven friend of the Filipinos, Mr. Jones of Virginia, the author of the Jones law, I asked him one day why he did not go to the Philippines on a visit. I told him that I thought the Filipino people would be very glad to welcome him there. "That's just it," he said. "I am afraid they would kill me with kindness."

## Literacy among Filipinos

After having been in the Philippines and enjoyed the hospitality of the Filipino people I can understand that he knew the Filipino people right well.

The Filipinos are not an illiterate people. The census just being completed shows that even including the non-Christian tribes, 70 per cent of the inhabitants over 10 years of age are literate. This is a higher percentage of literacy than that of any of the South American republics, and higher than that of any of the new republics that the allies are supporting in Europe. And most important of all, the literacy of the people will increase with each new year, because of the constantly increasing appropriations for education. Most of the Filipinos that I came in contact with spoke at least two or three languages, which I thought quite remarkable for a so-called illiterate people. I could speak but one language, and I was frequently very much embarrassed.

## Are Eager for Independence

Not only are the people eager for education, but they are eager for independence. They are unanimous in their desire for it. Furthermore, there is no power on earth that can remove from the breast of the Filipino his desire for independence.

## The Spirit of Rizal

The real leadership of the Filipino people in their wish for independence is the spirit of Rizal. The same sentiments, the same ideals that guided Rizal today guide the whole Filipino people. Rizal is the inspiration of all classes, of all the people; he is not dead, for his spirit is everywhere in that beautiful land. His picture is to be found in the home of the poorest family, streets, avenues and parks are named in his honor, while his statue stands in the public squares.

Rizal stood for greater liberties for his people. In the hope of crushing that spirit his oppressors put him to death. But instead of suppressing the desire for freedom, Rizal's execution simply fanned the flame. Rizal

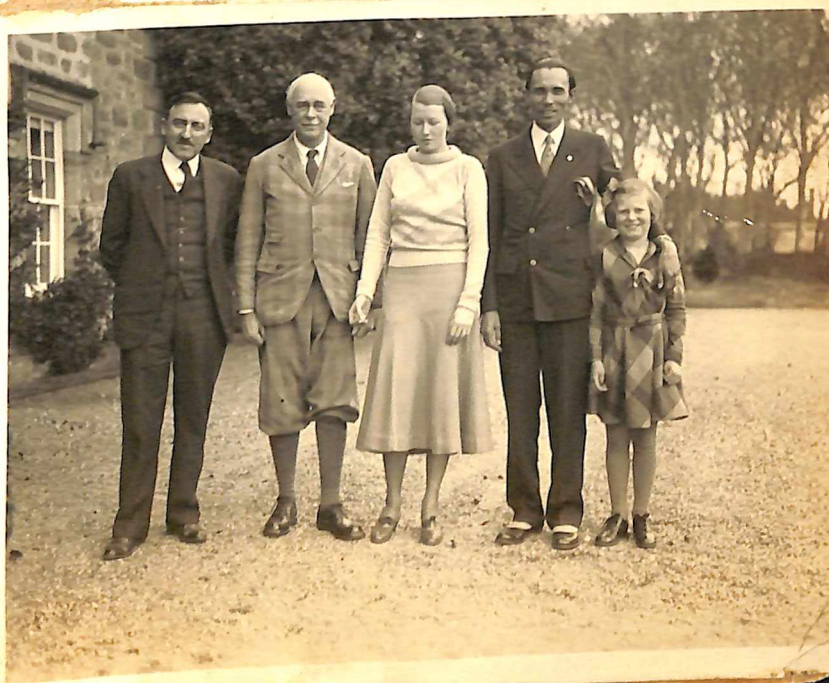
in his My last Farewell, transmitted his mission to his countrymen, and as long as time lasts they will carry on.





GOVERNOR-GENERAL FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON, MAJOR GENERAL, PHILIPPINE GUARD.

This snapshot was taken at the entrance of the Harrison mansion at Teaninich, Alness, northern Scotland, on April 25, 1931. Left to right: C.H.T., Francis Burton Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Moncado and the eldest of the Harrison's two children.





5003-4



Panoramic view of Dapitan and harbor, Dapitan, Mindanao





Philippine Plate service, March, 1920.

THE ROMANTIC ISLANDS OF THE FAR EAST. PICTURES OF THEIR NATURAL BEAUTY AND HISTORIC SPOTS—BE- COMING A MECCA FOR TOURISTS AND A POPULAR WINTER RESORT.



June 19, 1922

Mr. and Mrs. de Veyra  
Hosts for Filipinos.

The resident commissioner from the Philippines and Mrs. Jaime C. de Veyra entertained at dinner last evening at Wardman Park Hotel in honor of the Philippine parliamentary mission, headed by Senator

Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine senate, and Mr. Sergio Osmena, speaker of the Philippine house of representatives.

The guests included Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator and Mrs. William H. King, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and Mrs. Frederick H. Gillett, Representative and Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, Representative and Mrs. Philip P. Campbell, Representative and Mrs. Horace M. Towner, Representative and Mrs. Finis J. Garrett, Representative and Mrs. Edward J. King, Representative and Mrs. Joseph W. Burns, Representative and Mrs. Louis C. Cramton, Representative and Mrs. John I. Nolan, Representative and Mrs. John E. Raker, Representative and Mrs. Milton W. Shreve, Representative Leonidas C. Dyer and daughters, Misses Martha and Katherine Dyer; Representative Stephen G. Porter, Representative Frank Murphy, Mrs. Guy E. Campbell, Commissioner Isauro Gabaldon and daughter, Miss Teresa Gabaldon; Commissioner and Mrs. Felix Cordova Davila, Judge James F. Smith, United States Court of Customs Appeals; Gen. Frank McIntyre, Gen. and Mrs. Harry H. Bandholtz, Col. and Mrs. Charles C. Walcutt, jr.; Col. and Mrs. William C. Rivers, Col. and Mrs. Grant T. Trent, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Small, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tavenner, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Miss Grace Abbot, Miss Julia George W. Hess.

And the following members of the parliamentary mission: Senators Pedro Guevara, Antero Soriano, Santiago A. Fonacier, Ceferino de Leon, Teodoro Sandiko, Representatives Jose G. Genesano, Guillermo F. Pablo, Pedro Abadros, Guillermo Gallares, Vicente Santos, Celestino Emilio P. Virata, Llanes, Juan Nolasco, Secretario of the Proceso Sebastian, Teodoro M. Kalaw, Secretary Interior Jorge B. Vargas; of the Mission Trinidad, collector of Intencaslao Trlnidad, Jorge Bocobo, dean, ternal revenue; University of Philip-College of Law, University of Philip-pines; Maximo M. Kalaw, dean, College of Liberal Arts, University of Philip-pines; Dr. Antonio G. Sison, Univer-sity of Philippines; Dr. Jose Albert, University of Philippines; Dr. Justo Luban ex-mayor of Manila; Gov. and Mrs. Maximo Rodriguez of Tayabas.

We have ahead of us one of the most scenic, spectacular and thrilling automobile trips in the world. We will have excellent roads all the way. The Philippines are, in fact, a paradise for autoists, possessing 3,500 miles of fine macadamized roads.

The first part of the trip is through typical small towns and then across the central plain of Luzon and through several rich and fertile provinces, where tropical vegetation is seen at its best. Here one is impressed with the great agricultural wealth of the Philippines, which represents one of the East's greatest producing areas, with the advantage of immense natural resources for the development of further production. It is regrettably true that even in the United States there is far from any real understanding of the potentialities of the islands.

At some points rice fields, looking in the distance like the greenest of green lawns, stretch away as far as the eye can see. If you want color, if you want to feel the romance and mystery of an Oriental twilight, pass this way as the red eyed sun at the end of the dying day is slowly sinking behind the unending expanse of green fields. At first you cry out in ecstasy at the gorgeous scene. But as you ride along, your eyes fastened on the panorama of tints and colors, and with the impenetrably black Oriental night coming on fast, you become enthralled. You no longer try to express your feelings. You cannot. You realize that those now fast changing, colorful masterpieces in the heavens and on the landscape are pictures that no man can adequately describe nor human hands du-

plicate. So what's the use of trying!

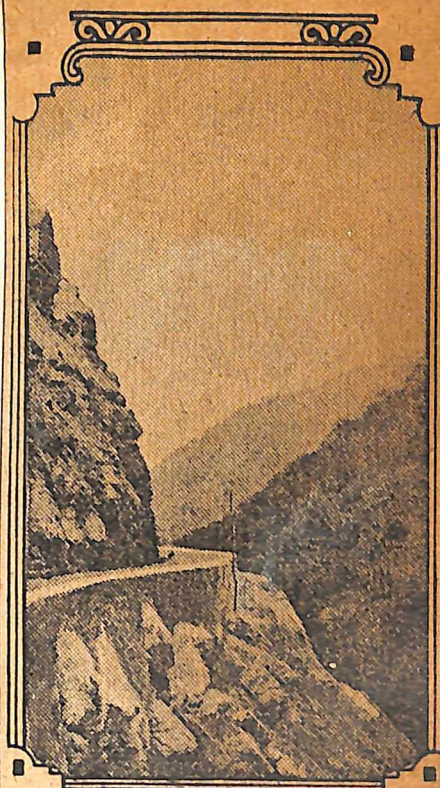
True, these are but impressions, but the travelogueur considers himself justified in mentioning them, for they are a part of the trip to Baguio and return. Indeed, the gorgeous sunsets in all parts of the Philippines leave an impression on the mind of the tourist that is everlasting.

We leave the palms and tropical foliage and enter the zone of rugged pine. We pass from the soft, incense laden air of the warm lowlands to the crisp, invigorating ozone of the temperate zone, all within a few hours' time.

For mile after mile the road now follows the tortuous course of a river, the road lying in the bottom or on the rocky sides of a granite canyon.

The Philippines are rich in hydro-electric possibilities. This power is the cheapest power on earth. And it is everlasting. Your travelogueur is neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but he predicts that one day there will be innumerable Philippine government owned hydro-electric plants in this canyon we are now passing through. Think of the possibilities of such a project! Today the trip from Manila to Baguio is too expensive for the average Manila worker and his family, many of whom may live and die without beholding the wondrous beauties of their own island of Luzon. Think of what a blessing it would be to Filipino mothers and children to feel upon their fevered brows the cool, invigorating breezes of the mountain tops, now so near and yet so far! With the Philippine government owning its own electric railways and hydro-electric plants it would be possible to bring the trip to Baguio within the means of hundreds of thousands of Filipinos. Not only is there sufficient power in this river to electrify a line from Manila to Baguio, but to operate the street railways of Manila, light the city and furnish power for manufacturing concerns.

But we have now arrived at Camp



"At times we seemed perilously near the jumping off place."

he is on the rim of the world. Some of the turns are so sharp it is impossible to see 20 feet ahead, and we seem to be perilously near the jumping off place. We wonder if it is safe to lean out and peer into the canyon far below, and when we do we are perfectly satisfied we are flirting with death. Yet the trip is a safe one, providing our driver has better nerves than our own.

All too soon we reach the outskirts of Baguio, a city among the clouds, and are rather surprised at the modern city we find it to be. In ten years Baguio has grown from a village of huts to the now justly famed mountain resort of the Philippines, sometimes called the Philippine Simla. It is undoubtedly destined some day to become a large city.

Baguio ranges in elevation from 4,500 to 5,500 feet and is surrounded practically on all sides by high mountain ridges and "hogsbacks" towering into the skies at a height of almost 8,000 feet.

Aside from the scenery, which is noteworthy, the great blessing of Baguio is its temperate climate, which is indeed a godsend to those impoverished by the tropical temperatures of the lowlands. Not only is the mountain air rich in ozone, but it has been demonstrated to be extraordinarily free from germs of all kinds.

Each year during the hot season the school teachers of the entire archipelago are enabled by the government to spend a month at the teachers' camp in Baguio for recreation and conference on school work. American army officers and their families also go to Baguio for the hot months.

And now that your traveloguer has you in Baguio, he believes he will leave you there, for there are many interesting side trips to take, and, besides, Baguio is the most delightful place for a vacation in the entire Orient.

C. H. T.



2  
reduces  
some pages  
not 1.



MR. JUAN POSADAS, Jr.  
Assistant Director-General and Special Representative  
Mindanao-Sulu

One of the finest gentlemen, of any nationality, that I have ever had the pleasure to know. He was Acting Governor of Mindanao when I was in the Islands, and showed me many kindnesses.

June 9, 1938.--Note. The above inscription was written in 1919. Mr. Posadas has held many important positions during the years since then, and has now for several years been mayor of Manila, and I know he has been a good one.--CHT

### Clyde Tavenner, Filipino Advocate

NOT many Filipinos, with the exception of those who have been in Washington, D. C., would know who Clyde Tavenner is. But those few who have heard of him will know him as absolutely the most pro-Filipino American. For 22 years, he has been engaged, either as the brain of the Philippine Press Bureau or the editor and publisher of *The Philippine Republic*, in defending the Filipinos from the Katherine Mayos and Herbert Adams Gibbonses and in arousing his indifferent people to the justice and inevitability of giving the Philippines political independence.

In this issue of *The Herald* is reprinted an editorial in the latest issue of his magazine, to reach Manila, published above his name and titled "A Heart To Heart Talk From Editor To Reader". Those who know Mr. Tavenner will readily understand his message in this editorial; those who do not know him will want to be enlightened on many points before being able to comprehend his confession of emotion and faith. We are glad to take the occasion to bring to the knowledge of thousands of Filipinos a man so sincere, so persistent and so devoted to the cause of the Filipinos.

Clyde Tavenner, as an Illinois congressman, met Manuel L. Quezon, then resident commissioner in Washington, D. C. over two decades ago. Before dabbling in politics, he had been a newspaperman. Mr. Quezon, as an alert representative of his people, saw that his greatest problem in Washington was to get the ears of the American public. The Philippines needed publicity. Mr. Tavenner knew the great game of publicity and he and Mr. Quezon presently entered into a partnership for the purpose of obtaining Philippine independence largely through judicious and effective press publicity.

Tavenner organized the Philippine Press Bureau in Washington, D. C. and, while the Philippine Independence Commission furnished the money, he furnished the brain. Directors of the bureau came and went but Tavenner remained. America began to sit up and take notice of the Islands. But he was not satisfied with being a mere press agent. As soon as he was convinced that Filipinos alone could run the Press Bureau, he stepped out and founded *The Philippine Republic*.

As he confesses in his editorial, the magazine, which is a monthly affair of undetermined size, has never been able to make money. It has failed to draw advertisers for obvious reasons. He has likewise failed to draw Filipino support, and this is the burden of his message. But Tavenner is not complaining for any of these reasons. "We are thinking", he declares, "of those Filipinos into whose faces we shall never look, and who will not come until we are gone. They will know how to appreciate the independence that will then be theirs".

Have we known how to appreciate the friendship and support of Americans who have seen in our cause cause of their own? This is the unending interrogative which runs through his editorial. Charles Edwala Russell, Henry Allen Cooper, Clyde Tavenner—to mention only a few—seem to have lost our favor when their zeal for our cause were intensifying. Reminders such as Tavenner's editorial will have a most salutary effect in readjusting anew our nationalistic perspective.

Sincerely yours,

JUAN POSADAS, Jr.,

Zamboanga, Dec. 19, 1919.



# An American Pays Tribute to Filipino Publicity Director

The following article is timely in that the subject of the sketch has just arrived here from the United States where, for a short time, he resumed his position as director of the Philippine Publicity Bureau in Washington, D. C. The writer of the article is former Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner, who paid an extended visit to these islands about two years ago. It is further interesting to note that the present article, in more than one detail, confirms the judgment on the position of Prof. Maximo M. Kalaw as a writer, published in this journal in our issue for September 4, 1919. The article follows:

Maximo M. Kalaw is a name to tab for future reference. It is a name that has become prominently identified with the Filipino aspiration for independence, a name that will be heard and seen frequently in the future. It is a Filipino name that has become particularly well known in the United States during the last year, during which time Mr. Kalaw has been director of the Philippine Press Bureau at Washington.

## "A good man not to cross pens with..."

Mr. Kalaw has just returned to the Philippines, leaving behind him in the United States a very definite impression in the minds of certain distinguished college presidents, members of Congress, presidential candidates, et al, that he is a good man not to cross pens with on the subject of the justice of the Filipino demand for independence.

Among the editors of America Kalaw is known as the man who put "pep" in Philippine publicity.

## Widely Known in America

As director of publicity for the Philippines, Mr. Kalaw has not only had an exceptional opportunity to make a name for himself in the United

States, but he has taken advantage of that opportunity. The truth is that he is probably better known throughout the United States today than he is in his native Philippines.

## "The Philippine Misrepresentationists"

Maximo M. Kalaw's presence in these parts has had a very discouraging, not to say dampening, effect on those writers and public speakers who

might be dubbed, as a class, as "Philippine misrepresentationists." They had acquired the habit of writing and saying most anything about the Filipino people that they found handy and convenient, providing it supported their contention that the Filipinos are not fit for independence, and that therefore America should continue indefinitely to impose its sovereignty over the Islands. Many of this group, including men in very high places, had

repeated their misrepresentations so frequently without opposition that they had come to actually believe them themselves.

## Facts are Facts

Mr. Kalaw made it his business to gently, but firmly, impress upon these gentlemen that opinions are only opinions, while facts are actually facts. He opined that a fact is more combative than an opinion, and demonstrated it by using a few facts to put to flight a whole flock of opinions. He especially took exception to opinions being stated as facts. He was gentlemanly persistent about this.

## Misrepresentations Less Frequent

After several encounters with leading editors, college presidents and even

aspirants for presidential honors, Kalaw has had the pleasure of seeing Philippine misrepresentations become less frequent, at least more conservative. There is reason to believe that more than one public man in the United States has come to believe that it is really unprofitable to discuss in the public prints with Mr. Kalaw the question of the readiness of the Filipino people to assume independence.

At the outset he found that different retentionist presented different arguments, and that if all these arguments were permitted to become issue, that the discussion would not only wander far afield, but that it would be interminable. Therefore he has insisted that in considering the Filipino demand for independence, there is one issue and one issue only, and that is the question of whether there is today a stable government in the Philippines. He declares that Congress in the Jones law solemnly promised withdrawal of American sovereignty from the Islands upon the existence of such a stable government. He then asserts the fact that American's official representative in the Philippines, Governor General Harrison, has reported to his government that the prescribed stable government is a fact. Mr. Kalaw contends, therefore, and with very good sense and reason, that it is now America and not the Philippines, that is on trial. Will America make good its word! Will it carry out its solemn promise, or will it treat it as the proverbial scrap of paper! And will it act now, because to delay justice is in itself injustice!

## An Impregnable Position

On the above solid ground of reasoning, Mr. Kalaw has, as director of Philippine publicity, conducted the case in America for the Filipinos. It is a consistent position from which the most adroit arguments of the retentionists can not move him, and will not be able to move him, for it is as impregnable and as sound as the rock of Gibraltar.

## Master Minds Are Directing Thing

Maximo M. Kalaw has made good in the United States not principally because he happened to be appointed director of publicity, not because of any mere accident, but because he came here especially qualified to undertake the work that was waiting to be done. He came with the requisite ability. He was one man out of 100,000 for the particular job at hand. Unconsciously, as I shall show, he had been preparing himself for his important work in America ever since he was in his teens. All of which reflects credit on those who were responsible for his selection. It indicates that back in the Philippines some master mind or minds is directing thing. No one man or group of men can themselves do all the work necessary in the effort of a nation of 11,000,000 people to achieve independence. The genius of men at the head of such great movement is shown by their ability to select competent men

to fill important positions. Maximo M. Kalaw was not selected by lottery, but because some powers that be somewhere in the Philippine government were good judges of human nature.

## Kalaw, the Boy

The writer has known Mr. Kalaw personally for some eight years, having first met him when he was secretary to Resident Commissioner Quezon. Ever since that time I have had special opportunities of observing his career. I would say that his success has been due to these four essentials: Ability, ambition, determination and hard work. And after all, these are the qualities that make the genius in all lands. Always it has been thus, and so it will ever be. But I wanted more information about Kalaw. I was curious to know something about Kalaw, as a boy in his teens. One day I met a Filipino who stated incidentally in the course of a conversation that he had attended school with Kalaw in the Philippines. Here was a chance,

then, to get some information about Kalaw, the boy.

"So you were his schoolmate?" I pursued. "Well, what kind of a fellow was he in his school days?"

"Yes, we were in the same classes for two years," was the reply, "but I never got to know him well. None of the fellows did."

"Why, how was that?"

"He was always too busy studying, working and dreaming. All he knew was study, study, study, work, work, work."

## A Hard Workers

Such was Kalaw, the boy, and such also is Kalaw, the man. Any of the office force of the publicity bureau at Washington will testify to the latter. In fact, there is something akin to a feeling of relief when he returns to the Islands. An exceptionally hard worker himself, he keeps everyone around him busy. In days just prior to his departure for the Islands he kept three stenographers going from early to late. So intense is he in his dictation, he is quite apt to forget a little thing like the lunch hour, or quitting time.

## Had Valuable Co-operation

I have worked on newspapers and among writers for twenty years, and I have never known a more indefatigable writer than this Filipino Kalaw. Truly his efforts know no bounds. He has been fortunate, too, in having had the advantage of wise counsel and valuable co-operation in his work in the United States. While he has remained personally largely behind the scenes, attending to his official duties at the Capitol, Resident Commissioner Jaime C. de Veyra has given very close co-operation to the publicity work of Press Director Kalaw. And the latter has at different times had the valuable assistance of such live wires as Dean Conrado Benitez, who made a distinct hit in the United States; Jose P. Melencio, who is doing excellent work in the absence of Mr. Kalaw, and Alfredo Samson, a sterling young Filipino with a bright future

ahead of him.

## Is a Genius

These facts do not detract from the brilliance of Kalaw's success. Had he not been placed in charge of Philippine publicity work in the United States, he would have made his mark anyway. There is no more chance of keeping down genius than there is of stemming the tides of the sea. And Kalaw has not completed his work. He is not through. He has set his heart and mind on Philippine independence, and nothing short of that goal will satisfy him.

## Past Master of English

It was not my purpose in this sketch of Maximo Kalaw to attempt to dwell upon his ability as a writer in English. It is superfluous to say to any competent judge that in the use of English in writing he is a past master. He two books, "The Case for the Filipinos," and "Self Government in the Philippines," speak for themselves. All his political papers are on the same high place of excellence. His place in history as one of the leading Filipino writers in English of this period, is secure. He has unselfishly dedicated his life's efforts to the cause of human freedom. Time will not dim the luster of his work, but will only throw his name upon the screen in larger letters.

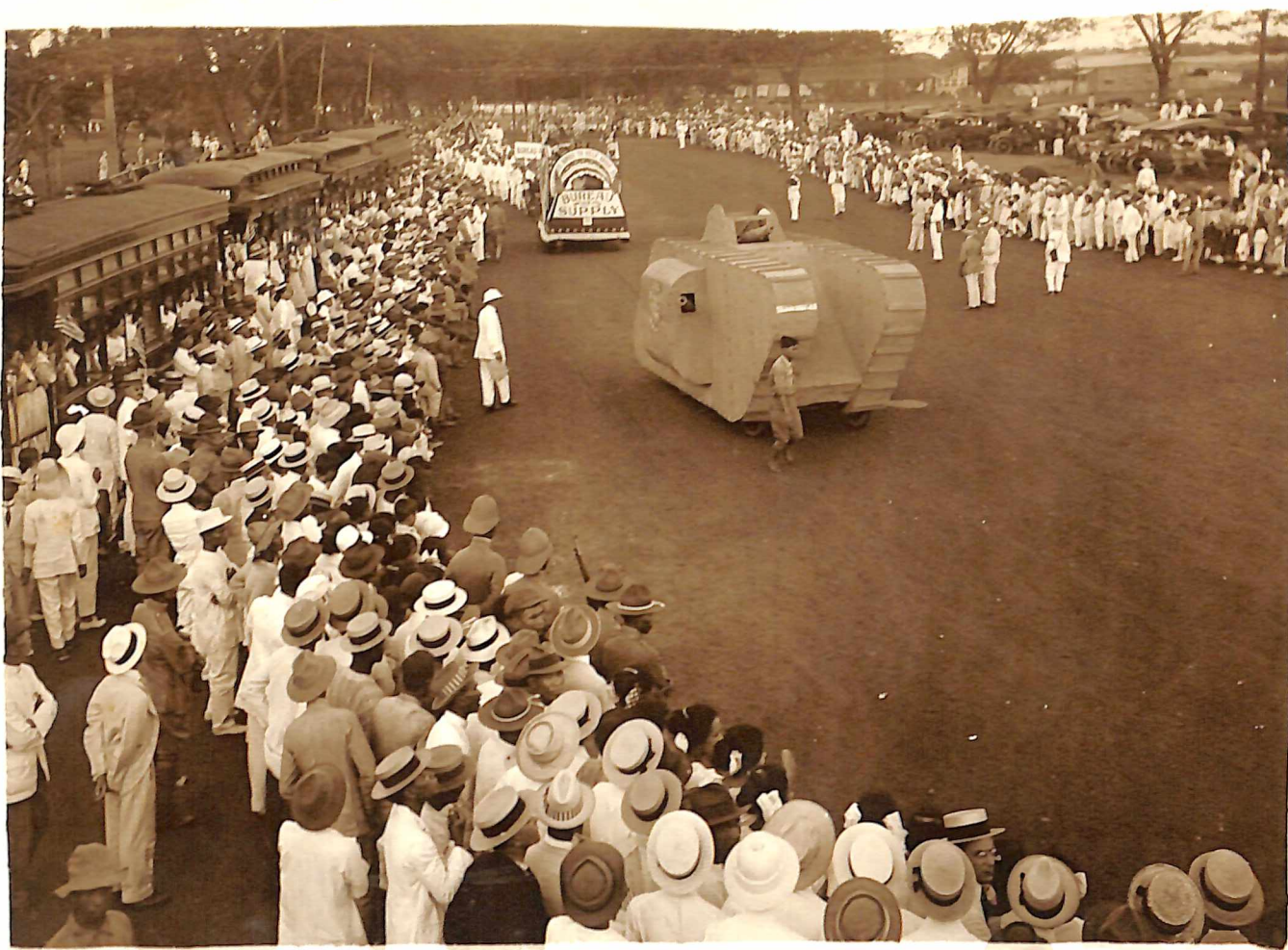
Since my recent visit to the Philippines, and especially to the great island empires of Mindoro and Mindanao, I have been unable to erase from my mind the vision of a great Christian Filipino nation of 50,000,000 people.

## A Legacy

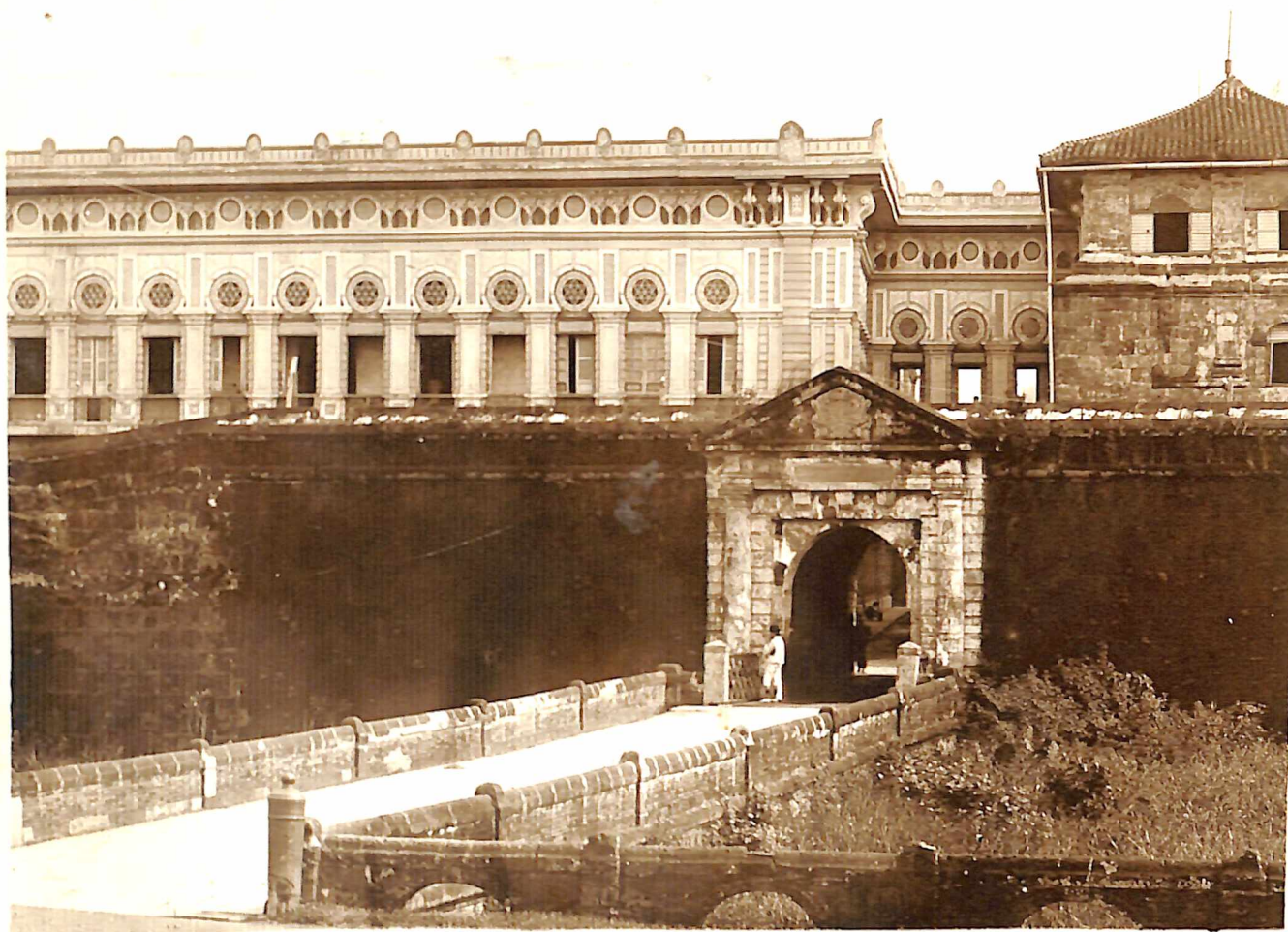
When that day comes, and to my mind it is as certain to come as is tomorrow, the people will be indeed proud of the memory of those Filipino fathers who won them independence. The Filipino children will read the story of the struggle in their textbooks at school, and the students of the colleges will reverently examine the documents and papers of these days and be thrilled with patriotism.

In that far distant day, I predict, the name of Maximo M. Kalaw will be better known to his people than it is even to the present generation. His works have identified him with the struggle of a people for freedom, which has placed his name on the Filipino roll of honor for all time.

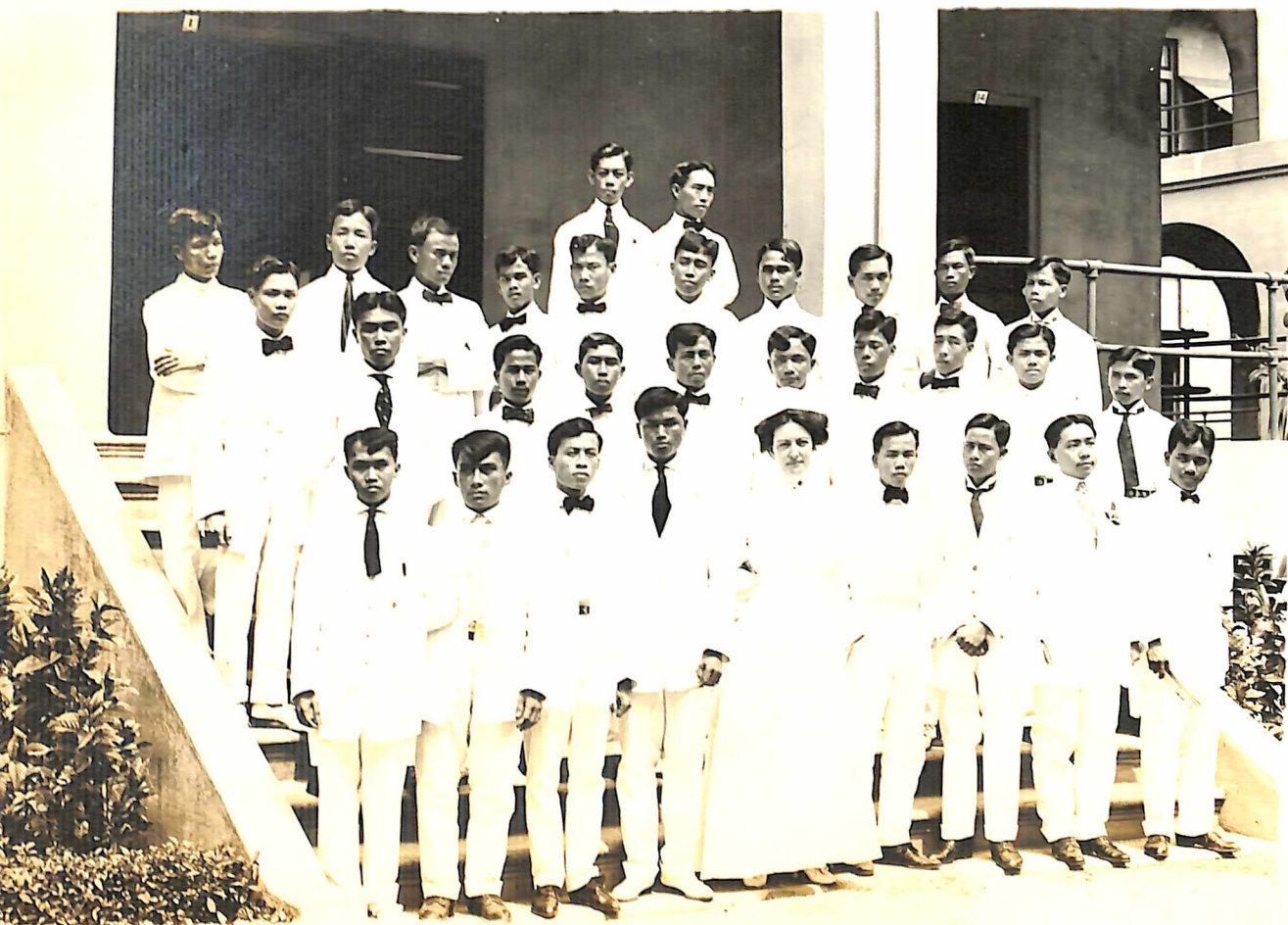




One of the Tanks  
That Participated  
In the Fourth  
Liberty Loan  
Parade in Manila

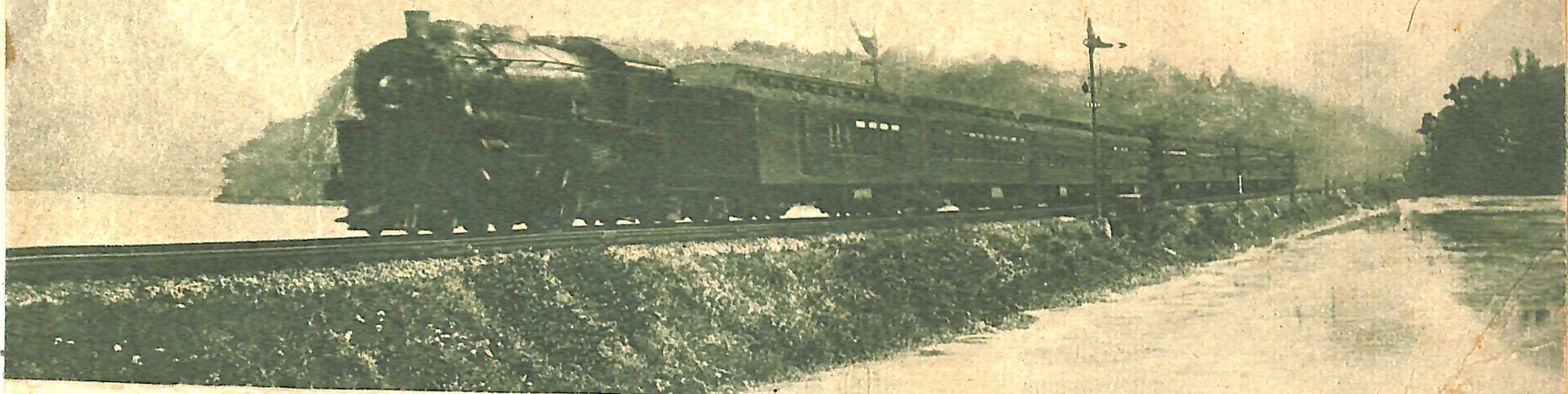


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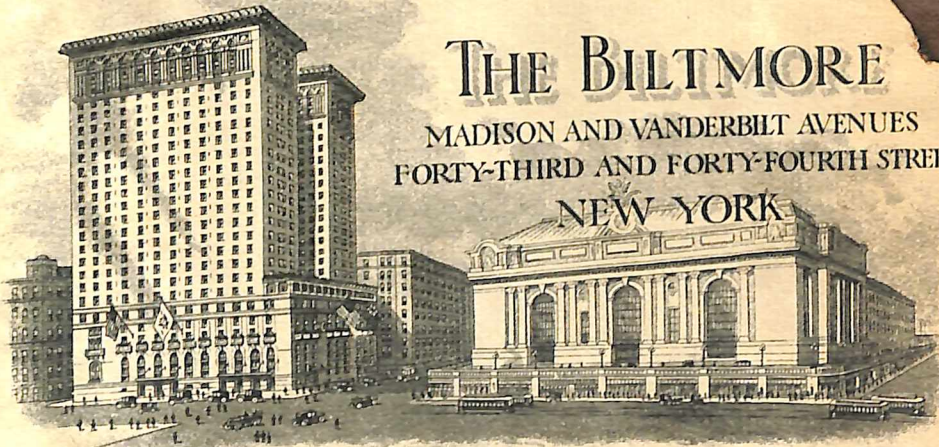
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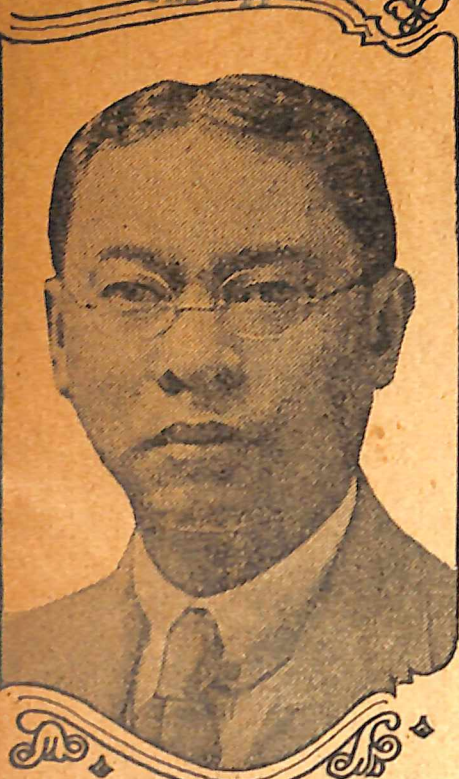
JOHN Mc E. BOWMAN, PRESIDENT



# MEET THE DE VEYRA FAMILY!

They Are Putting the Philippines on the Map in Washington

Philippine Press Bulletin, March, 1920.



Hon. Jaime C. de Veyra, Who Has Just Been Re-elected as Philippine Commissioner to the U. S.



Mrs. Jaime C. de Veyra. She Is Doing Important Work for Her People in America.



THE CHILDREN OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONER.

The Baby of This Group Speaks Three Languages—Visayan, Spanish and English.

Permit us to present the De Veyra family.

The Hon. Jaime C. de Veyra is the Resident Commissioner from the Philippine Islands to the United States and has just been elected to a second term of three years. As Resident Commissioner he has a seat on the floor of the American Congress, the privilege of taking part in debates, although no one.

Commissioner de Veyra has an interesting wife and four bright Filipino kiddies. The De Veyra family, individually and collectively, constitute the best argument as to the tact and capabilities of Filipinos that the Philippine Islands have in Washington.

The commissioner is a 100 per cent Filipino, a Visayan, and is one of the foremost leaders of the party in power in the islands. During American occupation he has been successively governor of his province, member of the Philippine legislature, cabinet member and executive secretary of the islands.

Like many statesmen of the Philippines, he was originally a newspaper man. He was one of the founders of El Nuevo Dia of Cebu, the first Filipino paper published advocating Philippine independence. The paper came under the censorship of General McIntyre, and on the appearance of the first number the editors were left in the singular position of seeing every prominent article blue penciled.

Mrs. de Veyra, like her husband, is

ed States," says Mrs. de Veyra. "I do not mean to infer we are perfect, for we are not. My people have most of the defects, I suppose, that other humans have, but at the same time we are far from the people that many Americans have been made to believe. Not only are we a Christian people, but our race has a history that we are not ashamed of. Throughout the Philippine Islands the people are now working earnestly to improve themselves and their conditions so they will be prepared to take over their own affairs. We all love America for giving us a chance to help ourselves and for having promised us our independence, which is one of the dearest desires of the entire citizenship of the islands."

To American women whose ideas of Filipinos have been founded on Sunday supplement descriptions of wild tribes, Mrs. de Veyra's gentle manner and evident culture have been a revelation. She is sought by women's clubs because of her charming manner as an impromptu speaker on the subject nearest her heart—the women of her country.

At a recent Washington gathering she gave in perfect English a concise account of the work of a woman's club in Manila which supplies milk to the babies of the poor and trains mothers to care for their young children. She told of another woman's club which has branches all over the Philippine Islands and which maintains day nurseries for the children of the working women, provides Christmas cheer



Yours sincerely,  
H. Gulamu Rasul  
3/31/20

H. Gulamu Rasul, son of Philippine Senator Datu Hadji Butu, and adopted son of the Sultan of Sulu. He is taking a course (1920) in Political Science and International Law at George Washington University, D.C.



Very sincerely,  
Mrs. S. Villa  
3/31/20

May 3,  
1923.

Very sincerely,

Mrs. S. Villa





No. \_\_\_\_\_ Washington, D.C. April 29<sup>th</sup> 1927

The Sergeant at Arms,  
House of Representatives, U.S.

Pay to the order of C. H. Farnmer <sup>as</sup> \$10.00  
Ten <sup>00</sup>/<sub>100</sub> Dollars.

*Isauro Gaballo*



No. \_\_\_\_\_ Washington, D.C. April 29<sup>th</sup> 1927

The Sergeant at Arms,  
House of Representatives, U.S.

Pay to the order of Elsa Farnmer <sup>as</sup> \$20.00  
Twenty <sup>00</sup>/<sub>100</sub> Dollars.

*Isauro Gaballo*



No. \_\_\_\_\_ Washington, D.C. April 29<sup>th</sup> 1927

The Sergeant at Arms,  
House of Representatives, U.S.

Pay to the order of Lucinda Farnmer <sup>as</sup> \$20.00  
Twenty <sup>00</sup>/<sub>100</sub> Dollars.

*Isauro Gaballo*



This picture was taken from the deck of the Leviathan as she was leaving the New York dock with CHT aboard on April 15, 1931. Mrs. T. is the smiling lady on the extreme left.





The Natural Amphitheater, Baguio

## Georgetown Graduate Makes Main Plea for Filipino Independence 1920

Jose T. Melencio Scores Greatest Personal Victory of Convention, Says Bryan.

By WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

(Written expressly for International News Service.)

(Copyright, 1920, by W. J. Bryan.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—The greatest personal victory yet won in this convention was scored by a young Filipino by the name of Jose T. Melencio.

He is assistant manager of the Philippine publicity bureau at Washington. He is only 26 years old and received his education in the public schools of the Philippines under American teachers as he proudly boasted and at Georgetown University.

He is a remarkably promising young man. Speaking with grace, using the best language and without a trace of embarrassment, he presented the claim of the Philippines to independence.

The audience was astonished at the strength of his argument, the skill with which he marshalled his facts and the high tone of his speech. He captivated every one, and committeemen and visitors paid him the compliment of rising and cheering when he concluded his plea.

When one of the committee asked him some questions, he turned to the



JOSE T. MELENCIO.

platform and answered them with as much logic and precision as if he had taken weeks to prepare his answer.

It was a remarkable triumph. As one who began 22 years ago to fight for the promise of independence, I was proud of this illustration of what the Filipino is capable of.

## Banquet

Given under the auspices of the

*Filipino Federation of America*

In honor of our distinguished guests

Honorable Charles E. Russell  
Orator and Author

Honorable Clyde H. Cavenner and Mrs. Cavenner  
Editor and Publisher of Philippine Republic

Music Room, Biltmore Hotel  
Monday Evening, December Twenty-Six  
Nineteen Twenty-Seven

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Three-fifty  
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V.S. Fitzpatrick, Seibert sister

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October 23rd 1922

Alma Shomette

Alfreda Janson

"Betsy" Shree

Wash. D.C. Apr. 5, 1923.

Wm. M. Hunt - Nov 30, 1923

Washington D.C.  
Nov. 3, 1930

Leon H. Tappin

Edyth Wagnon  
Mar 15-1940



William B. Howard  
Jul 14, 1941



## "FREE US," CRY FILIPINOS

Providence (R.I.) News, Nov. 26, 1920

**EDITOR'S NOTE**—With Isauro Gabaldon as a new resident commissioner representing the Philippines in Washington, the fight for independence of those islands is expected to be taken up in the coming sessions of Congress with renewed fervor. Gabaldon, member of the Nationalist Party in the Philippines, is one of Manila's ablest lawyers and statesmen. Gabaldon wrote the following article for The Providence News, setting forth what the Filipinos ask from the United States.

The time has now come when the American Congress should grant independence to the 10,500,000 inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. Such action will be to the best interest of both the Philippines and the United States.

Today the Filipino people have the greatest respect and affection for America.

If independence is granted in the near future America will always have the good-will of the Filipinos. But if America keeps putting the Filipinos off, first with one excuse and then with another, the Filipinos will ultimately feel less friendly to the American nation than they do now.

We base our appeal on the following facts:

**FIRST**—In the Declaration of Independence, an immortal document, it was declared governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. We feel the United States should be willing to apply to



ISAURO GABALDON

others the same principle she insisted upon for herself.

**SECOND**—The American Congress, in the Jones law, supported by both Republicans and Democrats, solemnly promised the Filipinos independence upon the establishment of a stable government, and our claim that the specified stable government is now in existence in the islands has been officially confirmed by America's

## A DINNER IN HONOR OF HON. ISAURO GABALDON

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FROM THE PHILIPPINES

GIVEN BY

SOME OF HIS AMERICAN FRIENDS

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1921

HOTEL CONTINENTAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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CELERY      SALTED ALMONDS      OLIVES

CONSOMME EN TASSE

FILET MIGNON

POTATO CROQUETTES      GREEN PEAS

ORANGE SHERBET

BREAST OF CHICKEN, SOUS CLOCHE

POTATOES PARISIENNE

FRUIT SALAD, IMPERIAL

ROQUEFORT CHEESE      TOASTED CRACKERS

DEMI TASSE



## Independence by Divine Right

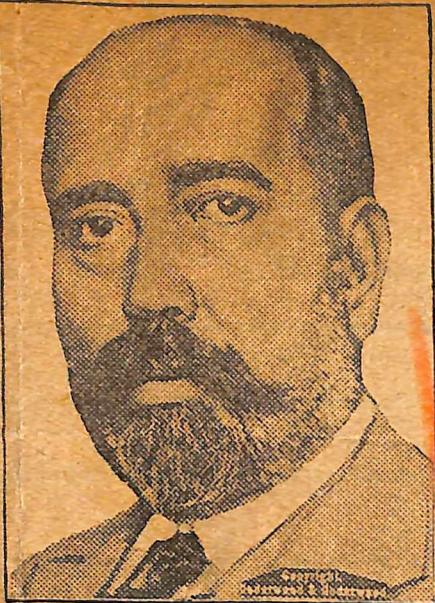
News Drummond Mont. Dec. 2, 1920

It will be the mission of Isauro Gabaldon, who has arrived in Washington as Philippine resident commissioner, and as the representative of his people in congress, to advance the cause of Philippine independence. That realization is of the utmost importance, in his view, as the means of preserving the friendly attitude of the Filipinos toward the United States, for, as he says, the officials and the masses in the islands are alike insistent that independence be granted.

"Not only do we feel entitled to independence by divine right, as the American colonies felt themselves entitled, but the United States promised us independence upon the establishment in the Philippines of a stable government. Such a government exists."

"I wish to emphasize that our people have very friendly feelings toward the United States. We fully realize that you rendered us inestimable service in assisting us to prepare ourselves to take over the responsibilities of independence. Now we are practically unanimous in desiring a Philippine republic."

Mr. Gabaldon was formerly governor of the Province of Nueva Ecija. He served as representative in the first and second Philippine assemblies. Prior to his recent election to the post in Washington, he sat in the insular senate.



New York World, Oct. 24, 1920.

## FILIPINOS READY FOR INDEPENDENCE

That Is the Message Brought to Washington by a Native Official.

It will be the mission of Isauro Gabaldon, who has arrived in Washington as Philippine Resident Commissioner, and as the representative of his people in Congress, to advance the cause of Philippine independence. That realization is of the utmost importance, in his view, as the means of preserving the friendly attitude of the Filipinos toward the United States, for, as he says, the officials and the masses in the islands are alike insistent that independence be granted.

"Not only do we feel entitled to independence by divine right, as the American Colonies felt themselves entitled, but the United States promised us independence upon the establishment in the Philippines of a stable Government. Such a Government exists. The fact has been officially reported to the President and to Congress by the American Governor General. He has had ample opportunity to note and to analyze our ability to govern ourselves, for he has been in the islands as Governor General for six years."

"We have demonstrated our ability to govern ourselves as often as we have had opportunity to demonstrate it. Equal protection will be given the rights and property of Americans in the islands and the rights and property of Filipinos."

"I wish to emphasize that our people have very friendly feelings toward the United States. We fully realize that you rendered us inestimable service in assisting us to prepare ourselves to take over the responsibilities of independence. Now we are practically unanimous in desiring a Philippine Republic."

ISAURO GABALDON,  
New Philippine Commissioner  
to the United States  
By UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Mr. Gabaldon was formerly Governor of the Province of Nueva Ecija. He served as Representative in the first and second Philippine Assemblies. Prior to his recent election to the post in Washington, he sat in the Insular Senate.

vice in assisting us to prepare ourselves to take over the responsibilities of independence. Now we are practically unanimous in desiring a Philippine Republic."

Billing's  
James

MAR 25 1921

## CONGRESS HEARS DRAMATIC PLEA FROM FILIPINO



Philippine Resident  
Commissioner  
Isauro Gabaldon

Washington. —  
"Must the heart of America beat only for the freedom of Ireland, of Poland and of the Czechoslovaks, and not for the independence of the Philippine Islands?"

This was the question Resident Commissioner Isauro Gabaldon addressed directly to the membership of the House of Representatives

in a speech which was given very close attention and was frequently applauded.

"At one time," said Commissioner Gabaldon, "Congress had before it no less than thirty resolutions expressing sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people, if not actually urging England to grant independence to Ireland. At that time, also the Filipinos were knocking at your door. Out of the womb of war, many European republics were born, and America has rejoiced to uphold the same. And yet the claim of the Filipinos is still un-

heeded. Must there be exceptions, then, in international justice?"

"My plea, gentlemen of the American Congress, is that you ignore no longer the repeated requests of a deserving people for an independence that rightfully belongs to them. The granting of independence now affords the United States a golden opportunity to give to the world unanswerable proof of its sincerity, its consistency and its altruism. It will be the greatest example of square dealing in the history of the ages."

"Do not think we are not appreciative of all you have done for us. We are. America has truly treated the Filipino people as no other nation has ever treated an alien race in all history. The high points of the American policy in the Philippines have been consistently inspired by altruism. We know that you were actuated in your labors by the desire to contribute to our own welfare."

"And we love you perhaps most of all for your solemn promise to grant us that which we hold dearer than life itself—our freedom. Independence is our national ideal. It is our all absorbing aim. It grows stronger every hour. For the spirit of nationalism never dies. Much less can it be subdued. We believe that we can never hope to be a sturdy nation if we are to rely forever on the magnanimity of the United States."

"America's task in the Philippine Islands is finished. What you have assumed as your sacred obligation in that part of the world has been fulfilled. A people with a medieval system of institutions has been transformed into a conscious nation, imbued with all that is modern in the activities of nations. And if you give us independence our gratitude to you will increase a thousand fold; it will last forever if you keep faith with us."

"There is but one issue in the Philippine question, and that is: Is there today a stable government on the Islands? In the Jones law you promised independence upon the establishment of such a stable government. Your own Governor-General has officially reported that there is a stable government in existence today, and we also have submitted plenty of evidence to substantiate its existence. Therefore, we hope and expect America will now carry out its pledge."



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Former Congressman, 14th Illinois District

MR. A. C. MONAHAN, *Director*  
Department of Education  
National Catholic Welfare Council

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Sunday Evening, November Twelfth  
Nineteen Twenty-Two  
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AURELIO CELIS, *Member*

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It is circulated as extensively among the Moro people of the entire Sulu Archipelago as means will permit.

Edited by

Rev. Robert T. McCutchen  
and Awkasa Sampang

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**Zamboanga, P. I.**

كيسين موزد نيا، بيتان نيا سيل كتان ان  
بكس كفججان نيا . اتو مغتغد سيا هتو  
بكس ايوبتن نيا سوغ ميتا . اتو ابن مغ  
سورت نيا، اغ كيان نيا اغ هبوك فغغا  
نن دي وندر يغ جو امون اغ هكسورت  
نيا نلي مي تهرري، سيا لندا مكوغ ميجا  
سورت مديو.

حسي ريسل وا لمد مغفلتك . فمغ بغي  
نيا مون كيتا كيا، بيتان نيا، ديوا  
كهو، مغسيل كهو، فسدن اغ كيان اغ  
فرن.

هكفس نيا اغ وكتو واف مابت مغبنو  
لندا سيا ميا لمد مغبنو، سغوا هكاجل

كهلا هائن د غيغ .  
ميغت تود سيا امبت سكت مات، اغكن اغ  
دكتر ريسل متود مون كيا مكبغ، كيبكن  
نل سغ مكبغ كبل، اغكن سيا كيشتن سغ  
مغ كتان هكوم كهو فتن .

متود وكت نيا مغاوم، مني لفا فغتنين  
نيا ابن هغن نيا مغبدن . امود اغ ليم  
نكسورت هبوك سورت فغتنين نلي مي تهرري  
مغهنغ هلفي . اغ اغت ين نكسورت اير  
ابن ماريا ككر، اليس ابن تاسيو، كفن  
تيغو ابن دن بكري، بيهان اموي كيتا  
لوع سغ ككو كوئن سكها، دين هلفي .  
ابن سغ موزيد نيا نكهغ سيا سفي، هغن  
نيا تبودين هتو اون تبغ هدتين، ابن  
اغ ماف سغ مندو هلفن سغ فاس، ين  
تدا متود ان كيشتن نيا هغن . مغتنوم  
سيا كهوي ابن مغ سفع، ابن مكسي سيا  
هكتان مديو .

ين بكن مين كتان كيشتن نيا بهس اون  
كوهان، مغاند في بهس روسين . سيورت  
نيا اغ هنع سغ مسئل اتسيلر، غورو دكلا  
هغلس ابن سلن نيا فبهس تغاغ .

مكجدي كو سيا فتن، هوفو، مديو كهغ  
ابن سغ بهك نيا ميتم ابن مديو فغمت نيا  
مهنو هغد دفلكن سغ دغت ابن سغ



# سورت خبر سوغ

اغ ين سورت خبر سوغ دنيا هيس سوغ

( تهن ۵ ) جماد اول ابن جماد اهر ۱۳۳۸ فبروري ۱۹۲۰ ( نمل ۸ )

( Vol. v. )

Surat Habar Sing Sug - Zamboanga, P. I.

Jamad - Awal and Jamad - Ahir 1338. February 1920.

( No. 8. )

## حسي ريسل

اهلا دفتن فكل كو اغ كلغتن سوغ  
حسي ريسل كيتان، اهلا دفتن سيا متود  
سوس نيا، اغ فكر جان نيا سلي همبوك  
اسغ ابن سغ اكل فكلن نيا مكسوغ  
اغ و كل سغ فرنت، نكك سورت  
هلوم ملت نيا، اغ سورت ين كتر هفرنت،  
اوي فغچر فيسغ، كوئن سيا دين هلوم  
سغ مغ كنان ملس كنيا، تيكسا سيا سلي  
تو مغي.

نكغچا سيا همغ اسكول مديو متاس  
هلوم دنيا نكغچا سيا مغابت اهلا مدرت  
ابن فرس نكغچا سيا سرا اهلا هندلغ،  
نكغچا سيا بهس اهلا برلن ابن لفسغ،  
نكهلا سيا ابن همبوك غرو فامتا  
هفرس دي سيا مغرول تود هفرك، مغهغ  
سيا هكديو، هكسوغ سغ فغهلا نيا، اغ

فغهغ نيا موغيب اون فليغ كهن سغني ميب  
اغ امر نيا كتلن تغاس كهن، امن ين  
فغا مر نيا سغ كدا كنيا فهلا دفتن دون  
فهلن لوغيب نيا دون هدتن افت كهن،  
امن مين اغ ديو سغ فكر جان نيا همغ  
كتان ان ۲ نمين.

فموغ سغ سكسفير - فديو اغ تيات مو،  
سلا فاغد دوم اذلو، سكها اذلو دي  
كو مكغغغ هتو سيو ۲

وا سيا مغسوس هكهغ كنيا، وانيان،  
فرولن اغ كغها كنيا، ابن وانيا  
فكيتان سغ اما نيا همغ تو مون كنيا هيا  
اذلو. مغهلا دون، كيتان نيا اغ مغ  
ان ۲ ناد نيا بت نيا مسدي.

اهلا دفتن ابن تو نيا امو مون مغفا يد  
دين هغهغ سغ حسي ريسل. نغهغ سيا همبوك  
حسفل هدتن، سلا دا اغ ديو هغهغ  
سغ هلوم تهن ۱۸۹۲ ابن همس ين اغ  
اهلا دفتن بكن متود تو مون دين همغ



سغفت سغ امبر تو (۲)

اغ هلا سبو هفو سبو، اغ هلا سبو غن  
هفو مند نو. هلا منلا امو اغ فغا غدن،  
امو تغنا کد تغن ابن دتغن سغ مع فد دغغ.  
اغ لبو نيا بغ هدغت دو اذلو دين اهغکغ  
افت اذلو دين هغسک، ليم اذلو دين  
هسغهي، ابن هغو تغتو اذلو دين کوها ن  
تغولو غکجم دين هسن فرنسک اتو سبتل  
ين بغ هداغن سغ کفل. بغ هغو تغتو  
کوت داغن سغ کفل، دين هفسک فملا  
هغو تغلیم اذلو. اغ ليين سغ کفل بيها ن  
هفت همغ کهلا هلان انغ (چين) ابن جيفون  
بغ اون تو تمغ مکيتاف کهلا هلان ين  
سلغي دمغ اغ کفل.

اغ لوغ سغ نو فلفين اون هغغس تغکو  
هئن غيو کيلس مغغسي امن جها ن نيا  
هيا اين لفي کتان تاغون لوغ نيا کئمن تغا  
س غيو کيلس مغغسي لفي کتان تاتينم لوغ  
نيا هغو تغس غيو کيلس مغغسي لفي کتان  
تاتينم لوغ نيا هغو تغا فت غيو کيلس  
مغغسي. لفي کتان تافرغ لئغ نيا کوها ن غيو  
کيلس مغغسي ابن کينن فو سبي ۲ لوغ نيا  
هغو تغا فت غيو کيلس جملن کتان هغغس  
تغکو هان غيو کيلس مغغسي اغ لوغ نيا.

اغ لئغ لفي تاتينم في تو کملون دو غغس  
کولون تغو غيو کا کرس. اغ لوغ لفي  
تاتينم انت هغکملون دو غغس کولون  
تغاس غيو کا کرس. اغ لوغ لفي تاتينم  
نيغ ولو غغس تغکملان تغسيم غيو کا کرس  
اغ لوغ لفي تاتينم غندم هغکملون کئمن  
تغليم غيو کا کرس. اغ لوغ لفي تاتينم  
تبکو هغغس کسين تغانم غيو کا کرس  
اغ لوغ لفي تاتينم تبو ليم غغغس تغغو تغو  
غيو کا کرس.

اغ لوغ لفي تاتينم مغي کو لون تغاس غيو  
کا کرس.

اغ لوغ لفي تاتينم کا کو تو غيو کا کرس  
اغ لوغ لفي تاتينم کهو دو غيو کا کرس  
اغ مع توذ تو هکفون فلفين اون هغو  
کملون، اغ ليم غغس غيو بکن کرسين  
موزوس.

منلا اون توذ تو نيا دو غغس کولون  
تغو غيو انم غغس تغغو تغو امن اين  
اغ مع جنسن نيا.

بغس مر کن توذ نيا تو غيو هغغس تغکملان  
تغا فت، بغس فلفين دو غغس کينن تغو  
غيو تو غغس کينن تغنم. بغس کئلا  
هغيو سيم غغس کينن تغليم. بغس اغلس







کتابت فلهین

سومو چن

۱۶۴۲

کتابت سوچ

اموی این

کتابت سوچ

کتابت سوچ

کتابت سوچ

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تَوْدُ سِغْ مَغْ كَفُو فَن اَوْن كَلْغْ لَبْ تُو  
غِبُو . اِغْ مَغْ كَوْدَنْ نِيَا بَتُو اِبْنِ فُهو . اِغْ  
فُو دَ كَلَا هَكْتَانْ اَمْنِ لُو سُنْ . اِغْ لَغُو نِيَا  
اَوْن كَفْتَنْ تَغَائِسْ غِبُو كِيَلِسْ مَغْفَسِغِي اِغْ  
فُو مِندَ نُو لَغُو نِيَا كِيَتَانْ تَغَانِمْ غِبُو كِيَلِسْ  
مَغْفَسِغِي اِغْ كَشْدَنْ تُو نِيَا مَغْهَلَا مَوْرَسْ ،  
كِيَتِنِ فُو نِيَا مَغْسِنُو سِنُو سِمَارْ ، نَغْرُوسْ ،  
فَنِيَا ، فَرِغُو ، مِندَرُو ، لِيَتِيَا ، سِبُو ، بَهْلْ ،  
اِبْنِ مَسَبِيَا .

اِغْ كَفُوْنْ اَوْنْ اُنْمْ غَغْسْ كَمِيْلَسْ لِيُوْ  
 نِيَا فِهِنْسْ سِغْ هَلَا لَنَغْ جِيْنْ مَدِيَا سِلَا اِغْ  
 لِيُوْ بِيَا سِنْتَرَلْ اَمِرِكْ دَمَلْ فَمِتْ اَتَرِيْ سَا  
 بَكْنْ دَمِيَا فِسْتِنْ اِغْ فُوْ جِفُوْنْ فِرْ مَوْسْ  
 اِغْ دَمَلْ تُوْدْ فِسْتِنْ فُوْ بَرْنِيُوْ اِبْنْ سَلِيْسْ  
 اِغْ هَلَا مَدِيُوْ كَدْ دَتْنْ دَغْغْ مَنَلَا  
 اِلُوْ ۲ سَبُوْ اِبْنْ سَمْبُوْغْنْ اِغْ هَلَا مَنَلَا  
 يِنْ هَفُوْ لُسُوْنْ اِغْ هَلَا اِلُوْ ۲ هَفُوْ فَنِيَا

سیخ تھن ۱۸۹۶ اَمَن فغبنو ھکوب، اِغ  
مغ کستلا ۱۸۹۶ متون مہنو، سندلو بکن  
مکیخت توڈ . متوڈ سکت دوں کِل، اِشکن  
سبی اُون مغ دُکتر .

دینِ هکلیشن هفلین، دینِ هدفتن، هلا  
سبی ۲ دمفل فستن، دمتغن ن اغ نبغ سغ  
دکتر ریسل . اغ فرنت تمیما سغ تبغ  
نیا، فخابس سغ افنت گتهن تکسا، مکوغ  
کمیتا اغ دنیا مغبلک .

کیتا نیا اِغ دُنیا، اُون فلی بُولن لِمبی،  
مِتی سیا بُولن دِسمبر ۳۰ تھن ۱۸۹۶  
کیتا نیا کتان مکیخت، سیا تہیک اہلاہ  
بغہمین ہلوم منلاہ .

دُونُ سِيَا هَدَفْتَن مَسْنَعُ سِيَا هِينِغ نِيَا  
 كَتَان هَكْدِيُو هَدَفْتَن اِبْنِ تُو نِيَا هَلْفِي سَمُوغُ  
 اِغْ اَكَلْ نِيَا اِبْنِ كَتَان مَكِيغْتْ كِنِيَا  
 هَسْبَبْ يِنْ فِكَلْ كُو هَدَفْتَن يِنْ كَكْتَانْ  
 تَ سِغْ بِنَلْ ۲ كَلِغْمَن سِغْ رِيسَلْ

آن بروذ  
سهوشن

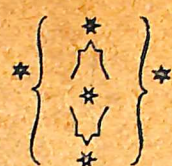








# فَتَهَنَسْ



سُول ۱۳۳۸	سُول ۱۹۲۰	سُول ۱۹۲۰	سُول ۱۹۲۰	سُول ۱۹۲۰	سُول ۱۹۲۰	سُول ۱۹۲۰
سُتُرْدِي سَبْتُو	فُرِيدِي جَمْعَت	دَرَزْدِي حَمْس	وِنَزْدِي اَرْبَع	تُوَزْدِي سَلَس	مُنْدِي اِسْنِن	سُنْدِي اَحَد
۳ ۱۶	۲ ۱۵	۱ ۱۴				
۱۰ ۲۳	۹ ۲۲	۸ ۲۱	۷ ۲۰	۶ ۱۹	۵ ۱۸	۴ ۱۷
۱۷ ۱	۱۶ ۲۹	۱۵ ۲۸	۱۴ ۲۷	۱۳ ۲۶	۱۲ ۲۵	۱۱ ۲۴
۲۴ ۸	۲۳ ۷	۲۲ ۶	۲۱ ۵	۲۰ ۴	۱۹ ۳	۱۸ ۲
۳۱ ۱۵	۳۰ ۱۴	۲۹ ۱۳	۲۸ ۱۲	۲۷ ۱۱	۲۶ ۱۰	۲۵ ۹

نُمْبَر دَ کَلَاءَ بُولَن تَوَفَتِي نُمْبَر اَسْبِي بُولَن تَو موزوس

سُول ۱۴، ۱۳۳۸

سُول ۱۷

سُول ۲۲

سُول ۲۸

سُول ۲۹

نُل کَعَد ۷

نُل کَعَد ۱۱

نُل کَعَد ۱۵

سُول ۱، ۱۹۲۰ بُولَن دَمَلغ

سُول ۴، اَنَد فَنَدَس دَاي،

وَر کَت کَد هِل اَنَد فَنَدَس هَبَش مَر کَن

سُول ۹، اَلِهَن بُولَن اَلْکُوغ

سُول ۱۵، اَغ بُولَن دَغ فَلَغِي

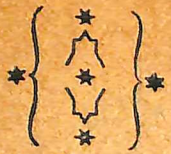
سُول ۱۶، بُولَن بَغُو

سُول ۲۳، تَغْنَا بُولَن اَلْکُوغ

سُول ۲۷، اَغ بُولَن لِيُو دِيَن هَلَفِي

سُول ۳۱، بُولَن دَمَلغ





# فَتَهْنَن



۱۳۳۸

لَمَلَن اَبَن سَوَل

۱۹۲۰

جُون

سَنَدِي	مَنَدِي	تَوَزْدِي	وَنَزْدِي	دَرَزْدِي	فَرِيدِي	سَتَرْدِي
اَحَد	اِسْنِن	سَلَس	اَرَب	حَمَس	جَمَعَت	سَبْتُو
		۱	۲	۳	۴	۵
		۱۴	۱۵	۱۶	۱۷	۱۸
۶	۷	۸	۹	۱۰	۱۱	۱۲
۱۹	۲۰	۲۱	۲۲	۲۳	۲۴	۲۵
۱۳	۱۴	۱۵	۱۶	۱۷	۱۸	۱۹
۲۶	۲۷	۲۸	۲۹	۳۰	۱	۲
۲۰	۲۱	۲۲	۲۳	۲۴	۲۵	۲۶
۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹
۲۷	۲۸	۲۹	۳۰			
۱۰	۱۱	۱۲	۱۳			

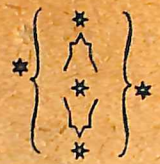
نَمْبَر دَ کَلَاء بُولَن تَو فُتِي نَمْبَر اَسَبِي بُولَن تَو مُوزُون

جُون ۲	۱۹۲۰ بُولَن دَمَلَخ	لَمَلَن ۱۵	۱۳۳۸
جُون ۳	اَغ بُولَن لِيُو دِين هَلَفِي	لَمَلَن ۱۶	
جُون ۴	لِيلَتَر کَدَر	لَمَلَن ۱۷	
جُون ۱۰	اَلِهَن بُولَن اَلْخُکُوغ	لَمَلَن ۲۳	
جُون ۱۰	وَيْدَا	لَمَلَن ۲۳	
جُون ۱۶	بُولَن بَغُو	لَمَلَن ۲۹	
جُون ۱۶	اَغ بُولَن دَبِغ فَلَغِي	لَمَلَن ۲۹	
جُون ۱۸، ۱۹، ۲۰	هَر رِيَا فُوس	سَوَل ۱، ۲، ۳	
جُون ۲۳	تَغْنَا بُولَن اَلْخُکُوغ	سَوَل ۲	
جُون ۳۰	اَغ بُولَن لِيُو دِين هَلَفِي	سَوَل ۱۳	





# فَتَهْن



۱۳۳۸

سَعْبِنْ اِبْنِ لَمَلْن

۱۹۲۰

مَای

سَنَدِي	مَنَدِي	تُونَدِي	وَنَزَدِي	دَرَزَدِي	فَرِيدِي	سَنَرَدِي
اَحَد	اِسْنِنْ	سَلَس	اَرَبَع	حَمَس	جَمَعَت	مَبْتَو
						۱
						۱۲
۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸
۱۳	۱۴	۱۵	۱۶	۱۷	۱۸	۱۹
۹	۱۰	۱۱	۱۲	۱۳	۱۴	۱۵
۲۰	۲۱	۲۲	۲۳	۲۴	۲۵	۲۶
۱۶	۱۷	۱۸	۱۹	۲۰	۲۱	۲۲
۲۷	۲۸	۲۹	۱	۲	۳	۴
۲۳	۲۴	۲۵	۲۶	۲۷	۲۸	۲۹
۵	۶	۷	۸	۹	۱۰	۱۱

نَمْبَر دَ کَلَاة بُولَن تَو فُتِي نَمْبَر اَسْبِي بُولَن تَو موزوس

مَای ۳، ۱۹۲۰ بُولَن دَمَلغ سَعْبِنْ ۱۴، ۱۳۳۸

تَو دَ سَغ بُولَن اِيهَو دِي کِکْتَان هَفَلَفِين

نَسْفُو سَعْبِنْ ۱۵

اَغ بُولَن لِيُو دِين هَلَفِي سَعْبِنْ ۱۸

اَلَهَن بُولَن لَغْکُوغ سَعْبِنْ ۲۲

بُولَن بَغُو سَعْبِنْ ۲۹

اَغ بُولَن دِغ فَلَفِي لَمَلْن ۱

تَغْنَا اَدَلُو بُولَن لَمَلْن ۱

تَغْنَا بُولَن لَغْکُوغ لَمَلْن ۷

مَای ۳،

مَای ۴،

مَای ۷،

مَای ۱۱،

مَای ۱۸،

مَای ۱۹،

مَای ۱۹،

مَای ۲۵،

۱۳

۳۰

۱۳

۱۲



سَغَفْتِ سِغْ اُمِيرْ هَغْفُو (۱۰)

اَنِمْ غَغْتَسْ كَتَلَشْ تَغْلِيْمْ . دُغِيغْ بَغْسْ فِتِي  
لِيْمْ غَغْتَسْ . بَغْسْ لَنَغْ هَغْفُو تَغْفُو غِيُو وَلُو  
غَغْتَسْ . بَغْسْ جِفُونْ هَغِيُو اَنِمْ غَغْتَسْ هَغْفُو  
تَغَاْسْ . كَتَانْ دُغِيغْ بَغْسْ اَنِمْ غَغْتَسْ كُو  
هَانَ تَغْدُو . جِلْ كَتَانْ دُو غَغْتَسْ كُو لُونْ  
تَغْتُو غِيُو اَنِمْ غَغْتَسْ تَغْهَغْفُو تَغْتُو

بِسْتِي بُو تَسْت

اَبْغَدُو

نَتْرِي فَبَلَكْ

دَانْ هِلَرْ اُمِيرْ ۱۳

تَلِفُونْ نَمْبَرْ ۲۲ ، فُونْ اُفِسْ بَكْسْ ۷۲

سَهِيُو غَنْ كَهْوُفَانْ فَاغِيْنْ

دَيْنْ هَا سَكُولْ مَتَاسْ هَا نَدِينْفَاسْ ،  
هَيْنِيْدْ اِسْتِ هَا مِرْكْ ، نَا كَسَمِنْ دُونْ هَا  
نَدِيْنْ هَا مِرْكْ ، فَيَغْجِيْ نِيَا هَفْسَلْ شَرَا سِغْ  
فَغْرَتَا ، شَرَا سِغْ مَغْكَفَنِيْ اِبْنْ كَتَانْ شَرَا .  
تَمِيْمَا بَجَرَا سِغْ سَبِلْ ، بَجَرَا بَنُو ، تَكُو اِبْنْ  
اَنْ نَمِيْنْ بَجَرَا .

هِيْمَا سِغْ سُوْرَتْ خِيْرْ فَغْغَانِيْنْ كِبَلْ نِيْسْ  
اَمِرْ كَنْ ، اِغْ غَبِرْ كَرْفَتِيْرْ ، غَبِرْ هَدِ فَتَمِنْ  
مِنْدَتُو اِبْنْ سُولُو ، مَدِيْ اَمُو غَمْنِيْ رَفْلْ فَر  
م ، مَغْسَكِرِيْ اِنْتِرِيْلْ

اِغْ فَرُبْنِسْ سَهِيُو غَنْ ، بَغْ مَا فَرَبُو اِغْ  
سَرَا ، اَتُو مَنُوْنْ سَلَشْ بِيَا سِغْ كِيْبِيْنْ نَرْ  
بَنِسْ دُونْ هَمِيْلَا اِبْنْ هَبِيْ ، اِغْ فَغْغَانِيْنْ د  
فَتَمِنْ مَنْدَتُو اِبْنْ سُولُو مَلُوْنِيْنْ . مَنَجْدِيْ اِغْ  
غَبِرْ فَرُبْنَسِيْلْ هَمِيْبُو كْ فَرُبْنِسْ ، بَكْنْ غَلْلْ  
غَبِرِنْ ، اَمِنْ اِغْ غَمِلْلْ تُو كَتَانْ ، سَبَبْ مَاوُنْ  
اِغْ فَغْفِيْ سِيُو اَمْتُو دَمِيَا كِيَا اَمُو اِغْ مَنَجْدِيْ

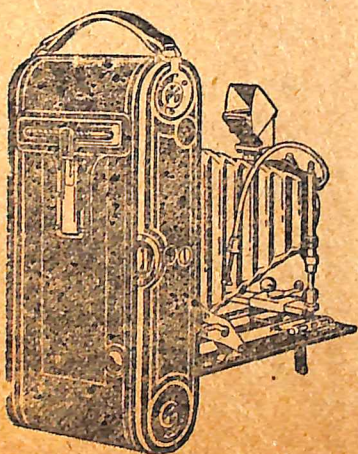
كَفْتُوْسْ اِبْنْ فَغْفَتَا



يَنْ هَفْغِيْ سِغْ

اَمِرْ كَنْ بَزَارْ

هَسَهِيُو غَنْ





فَسْتَغْفِرُ بَعْ إِعْ  
كِلْ أَوِي سُونِ  
وَسِيحْ فِكِيْتَانِ  
سْتَغْفِرُ أَوْنِ بَايِ  
نِ هَسْتَغْفِرُ أَمْنِ  
نِ عَمْرِي سَلَنْ  
ابْنِ مَمْلُوحْ تَوْدُ

يَتَا لَمَكْدِسْ مَاسْ  
بَانْ أَفْتِ آدَلُو



Marilynn Miller, alluring as ever, is here seen smiling at Leon Errol, her co-star in "Sally," the crisp musical comedy which at last has found time to come to Detroit.

سَمْبُوغْنِ كَفُوْفَانْ فِلْفِينِ  
فَسْ بَكْسْ ٧٢

دِينِ هَا سَكُولِ مَتَاسْ هَا نَدِينْفَلِسْ  
هَيْنِيْتَدِ اسْتِ هَا مَرِكْ نَا كَسَمِنْ دُونِ هَا  
نَدِينِ هَا مَرِكْ فَيَعْجِي نِيَا هَفَسَلْ شَرَا سِغْ  
فَغَرْتَا شَرَا سِغْ مَخْكَفَنِي ابْنِ كَتَانِ شَرَا  
تَمِيمَا بَجَرَا سِغْ سِيلْ بَجَرَا بُوْ تَكُوْ ابْنِ أَنْ  
نَمِينِ بَجَرَا

جِيْمَلْ سَكُهْبَا تَهَزْ  
كَلْدِيرِ سِغْ كَفَلْ تْ  
اِسْتَدْسْ اُنْدُسْ مَفْتِ  
فِيْلَتِنْ وَلُوْ غُغْسْ  
أَوْنِ هَمْرَغَا هَعَكْ

أَوْ مَعْ  
شِيخْ مَفْتِ فَعْشَا  
فَهَكْ

إِغْ شِيخْ أَحْمَدْ  
شِيخْ يَحْيَا أَنْكْ  
سَمْبُسْ دِينِ هَتَغْنَا  
مِينِ أَهْلَا بَرْنِيْ  
سَيَانِ يَنْ إِغْ شِيخْ  
هَتَاسْ يَنْ بَعْ مَخْكَوْ

يَنْ أَمُوْ أَهْنِ دَوْمِ هَمْعْ تُوْ مَخْجَبَا دِينِ  
هَسْتَغْفِرُ فَمَكْهَ نَا بَعْ يِيَا دِدْتُونِ هَمَكْهَ أَمَفْ  
أَوْنِ كَكَلْعَنْ بَرْنَجَا سِيَا مَكْجَدِي مَخْفَسْ فِلْكَ  
كَنِيَا سَمْفِي مَكُوْ أَهْلَا نِيَا أَمَفْ إِغْ شِيخْ يَنْ  
أَوْنِ اِسْبْ وَكَلْ نِي دُونِ هَلْفَا سَوْعْ إِغْ  
وَكَلْ هَلْفِي سَوْعْ هِي تُوَانِ حَجْ بُوْ سِنْدُرْ  
ابْنِ سِغْ تُوَانِ حَجْ عَبْدُغَفَرِ سَلَنْ يَنْ إِغْ  
مَكِيغْتْ مَخْدَهْلْ سُوْرْتْ هَتُوْ مِيَا مَخْجِي





From painting by F. DE LA ROSA, Manila

TRANSPLANTING RICE

New York City  
Sept 2<sup>nd</sup> 1921

Had the pleasure of meeting  
Mr. C. H. Tavenner from Silver Lake Colorado  
after the performance of my play  
"Jolly" we took in the Cascades  
on the Biltmore road. had many  
dances and much "scotch" and then  
some more. { "scotch" } after that we  
had some "scotch" I don't remember how  
he got to bed. Leon Sore  
"The Dance of Cybele and the God"





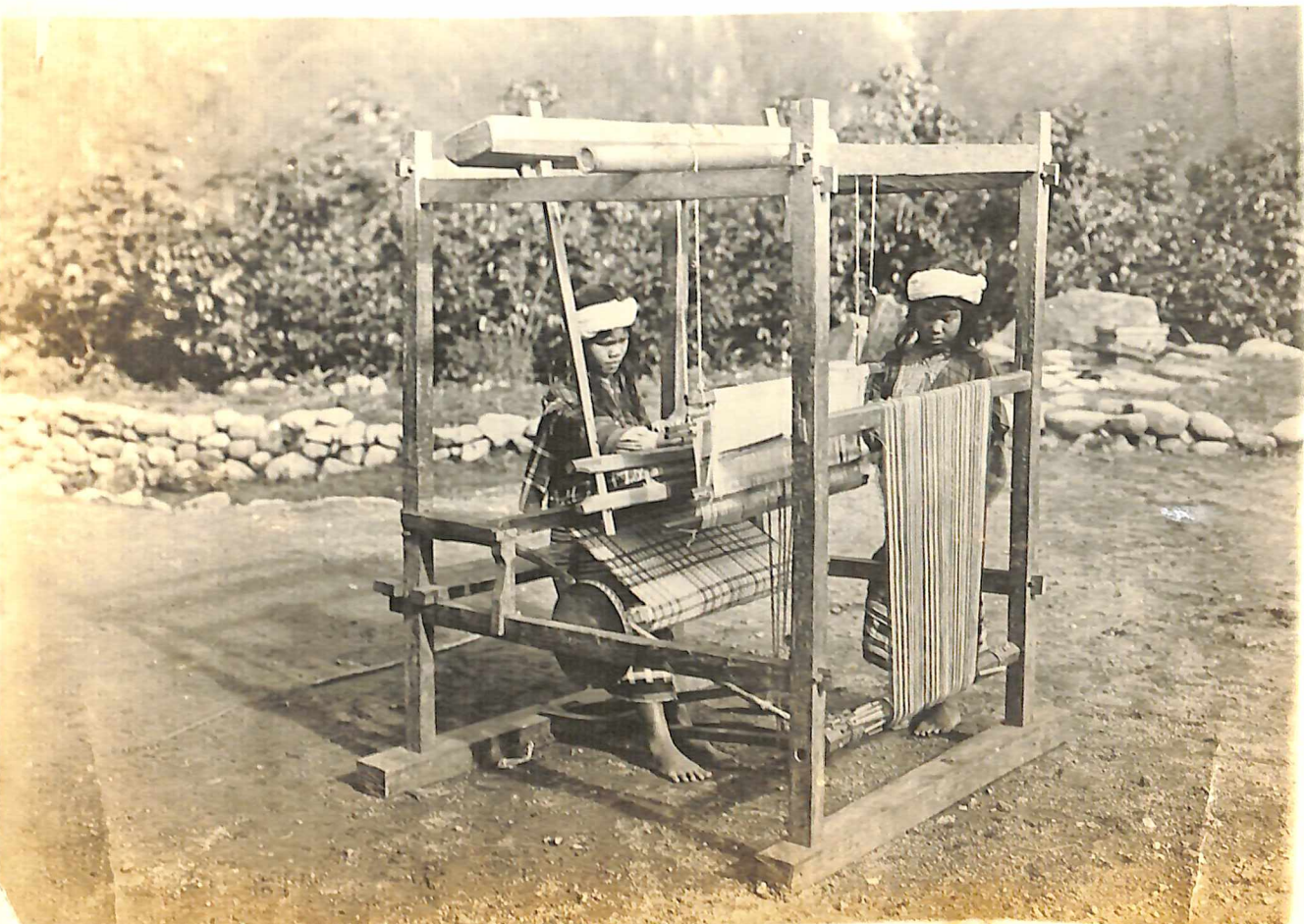
Igorot Children On

the Road to Baguio.



Schoolhouse Erected by the

Igorrots, Daklan, Benguet



Igorot Girls Weaving, Kabayan, Benguet  
They Do Excellent Work.



Clipping from

WASHINGTON, D. C. TIMES

DEC 29 1920

## COLLEGE WOMEN'S CLUB TO HOLD FIRST TEA

The College Women's Club will hold its first tea of the new year at the club house, from 4 to 6 o'clock Monday afternoon, January 2. Mrs. Edna K. Bushee will speak on "Protective Work for the Children of Washington."

On Wednesday, January 12, Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the women's bureau, Department of Labor, will speak.

On January 15, Clyde H. Tavenner, secretary of the Philippine Mission Bureau, will be the guest of honor. The next club dance will be held January 22, Mrs. Joseph C. Zirkle in charge.

CLIPPING FROM

WASHINGTON TIMES

Nov. 12, 1922

## FILIPINO CLUB TO GIVE ORATORY PRIZE

Contest Will Be Held in Knights  
of Columbus Hall  
Tonight.

Orations on the relation of the United States to the Philippines will feature the second annual oratorical contest of the Washington Filipino Club, in Knights of Columbus Hall, 920 Tenth street northwest, tonight.

Speakers will be Alfredo Samson, chairman; Ignacio Nabong, Alberto Guzman, Salustiano Santilla, Alfonso Donesa, S. B. Mendoza and G. L. Fajardo.

A musical program will be given by Miss Florina Hurley, Pio Conde, Mrs. Alma Walking, Miss Elizabeth Edwards, Miss W. Geary, Ira P. Meyer, Miss Keith Steinbrucker, Gil Sulit, Mrs. J. Linkins, Harry Hainlein and a stringed orchestra. The Rev. E. Costa will pronounce invocation and benediction.

Judges will be G. T. Brazelton, president of the American Bureau of Trade Extension; former Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner and A. C. Monahan, educational director of the National Catholic Welfare Council.



The Town of Bontoc, Mountain Province, as  
Seen from the trail approaching Town.



*Just  
Janie  
Dec 9, 1927*





## *Farewell Banquet*

*Given in honor of*  
MR. AND MRS. JOSE P. MELENCIO  
*by their friends*  
*at the*  
*New Ebbitt Hotel*  
*Washington, D. C.*  
*November 19, 1921*

*Mr. Clyde H. Tavenner*



TO JOSE P. MELENCIO  
*the man who kept alive the*  
*ideals and aspirations of the*  
*Filipino people in this country*

AND

TO MRS. MELENCIO  
*the charming daughter of the*  
*hero of the Philippine Revo-*  
*lution, this appreciation of*  
*their services is gratefully*  
*and respectfully dedicated*









# PHILIPPINE PARLIAMENTARY MISSION

Washington, D.C., June 17, 1922.

Chairmen: Man L. Furon

Chairman on the part of the  
Philippine Senate.

Senators: New York City, N.Y., July 20, 1922.

(Speaker, House of Representatives, P.I.)

Antonio Guzman Manila P.I.

Arturo A. Bruni Manila, P.I.

Leopoldo de Luna I. Miguel Berdan P.I.

J. Landino Sen. 3<sup>rd</sup> Div.

J. Juan del Norte

Representatives:

Donato Manila.

Celestino Gallares - Tagbilaran, Bohol

Juan Salazar - Ovaria, Cagayan, P.I.

Pedro Abad Santos - San Fernando, Pampanga.

Juan Valera - Manila, Manila

Edmundo - San Francisco, Cebu, P.I.

W. J. J. J. - Suba, Zamboanga.

Vicente Llanes

Laoag, Ilocos Norte, P.I.

Secretary:

Jorge B. Vargas - Director of Lands, Manila

Technical Advisers:

J. B. J. J. - 1922, Taft Ave. Manila, P.I. Prof. of Medicine, Col. of Med. & Surg., Univ. of the Philippines

Jorge Zorobo - Dean, College of Law, Univ. of the Philippines

W. J. J. J. - Collector of Internal Revenue, Philippine Islands.

Mano Tug - Director, General Philippine Carnival Ass.

Guillermo Summas - Clerk of Court, Manila Court of 1st Instance

Treasurer, Philippine Bar Association

Secretary to President Furon (Parliamentary Mission)

Leonardo Osorio - Cebu.

Carlos P. Romulo - Philippine Herald, Manila

Maximiliano - Pot. Sec. to the Speaker.

Yamora - Manila, P.I.

Pablo de Souza - Disbursing Officer Philippine Mission





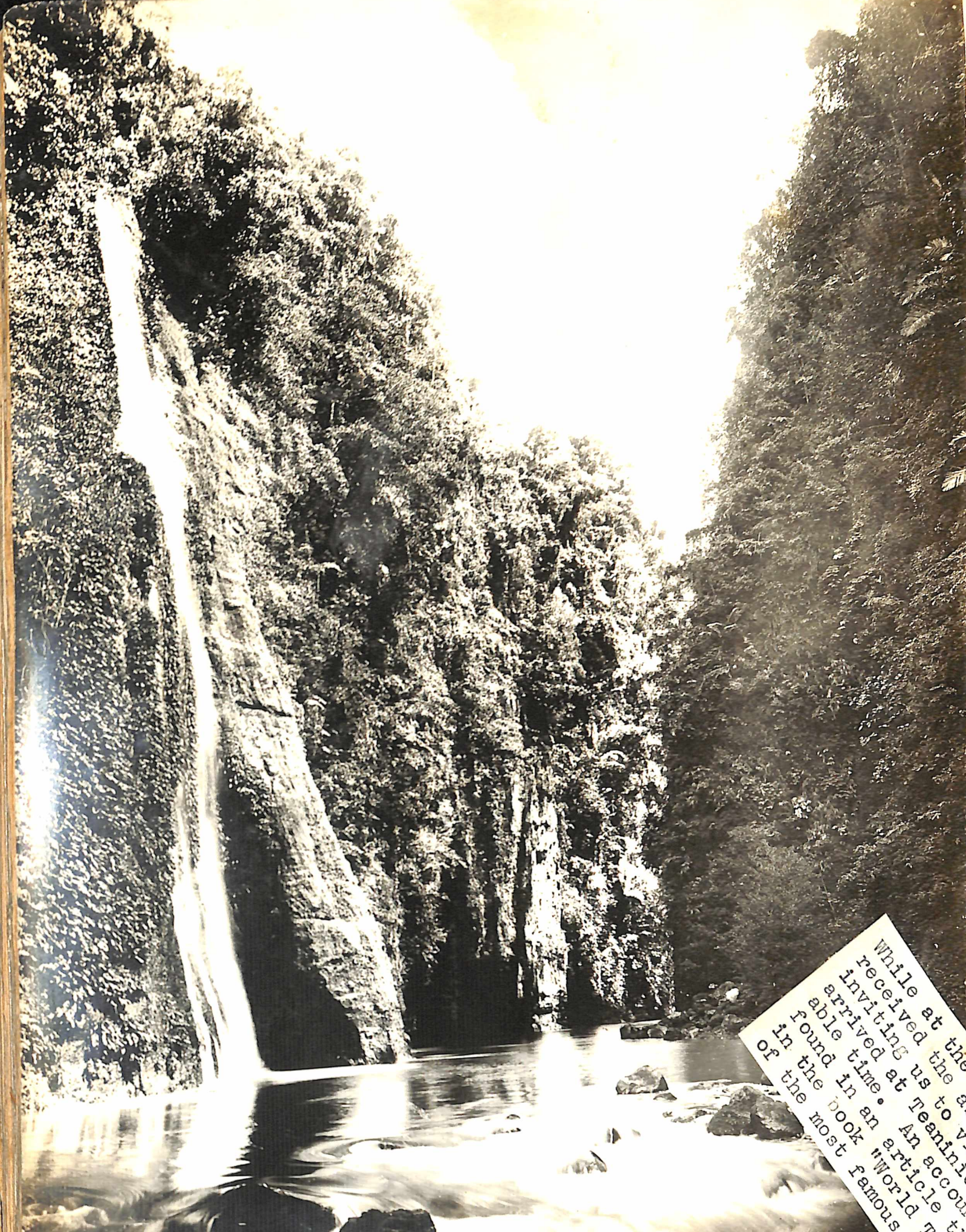
1922



1922

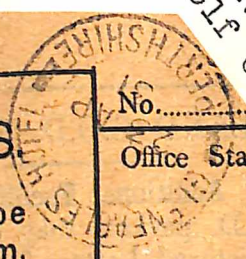
PHILIPPINE PARLIAMENTARY MISSION  
AT THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON





The First Falls, Madapio River, Pagsanjan, Laguna Province

While at the Gleneagles Hotel, Perthshire, Scotland, we received the above telegram from Francis Burton Harrison, inviting us to visit him at his castle at Teaninich. We arrived at Teaninich on April 24, and had a most enjoyable time. An account of the Harrison mansion will be found in an article that I wrote at the time, and also in the book "World Travel Memories." Gleneagles is one of the most famous golf courses in the world.



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THE INFORMATION OVERLEAF WILL INTEREST YOU.

Blyde Taitanner Hotel Gleneagles Perthshire  
earnestly hope you & Dr Moncada will  
visit me Alness  
Harrison

Apr 23 1931





The Second Falls, Magdapia River, Pagzsanjan, Laguna Province.





Falls of Fidelisan, Bontoc.





Datu Utu's Market, Cotabato, Mindanao



Girls of the Kabayan School, Benguet.



Biltmore Hotel Sept 2, 1921. New York City.

Stella Errol

Annie King

Christian Miller.

Gretchen Moller.

Wanda, Pres.

Isidro Gabaldon

U. Pirot Diaz

Senen Gabaldon

Wash. D.C. Feb 3 - 1923.

J. A. Drozco

Wash. D.C. 2/3/23

Namany

Namany, Kentucky - Feb 6 - 1925

Mrs. M. Gochinour - Feb. 6 - 1923 Juneau, Alaska

J. G. Zarnan Acting Director, Philippine Press Bureau Nov 30, 23

Thaniel Ryan

Speaker, House of Reps. of the P. I.

Wash., D. C., Feb. 17, 1924.

April 21 - 1941

Laniel J. Gilman



# Declares Filipinos All Want Independence

Former Illinois Congressman, Back From Philippines,  
Gives Interesting Views on Island Affairs.

By FORMER CONGRESSMAN CLYDE H. TAVENNER.



Clyde H. Tavenner.

The 10,500,000 inhabitants of the Philippines are practically unanimous in their desire for independence.

This is the strongest impression that I have brought back with me after touring the islands from one end to the other, and after having come in contact with all classes of the people.

I found, however, that the viewpoint of Americans in the Philippines, and Americans in the United States, on the subject of independence, is not the same.

The attitude of the American government, and the great mass of the people of the United States, is to consider the Philippine question from the selfish viewpoint of what is best for the Filipino people. Ninety-five per cent of the opposition to independence emanates from American investors in the islands who are quite naturally more interested in the size of their dividends than the freedom of an alien people.

The unfortunate feature of the situation is that the opponents of independence, in order to convince the people of the United States that the Filipinos should not be granted their independence, find it necessary to libel an entire race. To tell a sensitive Christian people that they shall not have their promised independence because they are not fit for it will in the end prove a mistaken policy. It will only make their demand for independence the stronger.

At the present time, however, the masses of the Filipino people still have absolute confidence in the good faith of America. Their loyalty and gratitude to Uncle Sam has not as yet been impaired by the misrepresentations of the retentionists. Their leaders are intelligent enough to distinguish between those Americans who oppose their aspirations to independence for purely selfish reasons, and the great mass of the American people whom they know desire this government to do by the Filipinos only that which is just and right.

In this connection, it is interesting to review the development of the present friendly relationship between the Filipino and American peoples.

Previous to 1916 the Philippine-American relationship is declared to have been not of the best. But with the passage in that year of the Jones law by practically both the Republican and Democratic memberships of Congress, a better feeling developed. This "better feeling" has now grown into a very strong bond of sympathy and affection.

The happy attitude of the Filipino people toward America is due not principally to the fact that Americans have shown the Filipinos how to make their country a better place to live in; not principally to the fact we have superintended the implanting in the Philippines of one of the finest educational systems in the world; nor to the building of high class roads, bridges and public works—but is due

principally to the fact that in the Jones law America gave the Filipinos her word of honor that as soon as a stable government could be established we would withdraw our sovereignty from the Philippine Islands.

It might, at first thought, seem strange that in their sincere appreciation of all that we have done for them the Filipino people should place most emphasis on the promise to grant them their independence. For it cannot be successfully denied that on the whole the United States has treated the Filipino people better than any nation ever treated a dependent alien people in all the days since the curtain rose on the dawn of civilization. If we do not spoil it, it is a record that we can be proud of.

But it really isn't so strange that the Filipino should love us more for our promise to give them sovereignty over themselves than for our other good works, for which, after all, outside of army and navy expenditures, the Filipinos have been taxed, and properly so, for every cent of the cost. If we but reverse the situation, and place ourselves in the shoes of the Filipinos, which cannot be said to be an unfair way of getting at the other fellow's viewpoint, we shall see that it is not strange.

Suppose that Great Britain or any other power that you can think of by referring to your geography or history, should impose its sovereignty upon us against our will and then give us an infinitely better government than we now enjoy? Could any such foreign power ever succeed in convincing us that it had our welfare more at heart than we have ourselves.

But to return to my story, the Filipinos heartily thanked us for the Jones law, considering it a sort of a covenant between the Filipino and American peoples, and immediately applied themselves to the task of setting up the prescribed stable government. And they set it up. It is in the Philippines now. America's own representative in the islands, the governor general, officially reports it is there, and recommends that since the Filipinos have earnestly fulfilled their part of the agreement, America should be as prompt in carrying out its part of the contract.

So that, in a few words, it is not the Philippines that now are on trial but the United States.

There is but one answer. America will carry out its agreement. And since we are going to do it, we cannot afford to quibble and split hairs and hesitate until our tardiness robs us of half the glory of our achievement. Let us act with a promptness and willingness really worthy of America.

And when the people of the United States set up the Philippine Republic as the first Christian democracy of the Far East, they will be building a monument to themselves that will stand throughout eternity. On that day the beacon light of hope, humanity and justice will flash around the world. Such an example by America will accomplish more for the weak and struggling peoples of the earth than the four year world war, with all its cost in life and treasure.

## RIZAL, FILIPINO MARTYR, WROTE REMARKABLE POEM

By FORMER CONGRESSMAN CLYDE H. TAVENNER.

Quincy (Ill.) Herald, June 19, 1920



DR. JOSE RIZAL,  
The Filipino Patriot.

Every year June 19 is celebrated by Filipinos as the anniversary of the birthday of the Filipino martyr, Dr. Jose Rizal, regarded as the greatest man the Malay race has produced.

Rizal, who spoke seven languages and was a cultured and much traveled man (on one occasion he traveled across the United States), earned the enmity of Spanish governors in the Philippines by protesting against the oppression of the Filipino people. As a boy he had witnessed scenes that sent shafts of grief into his poet soul, and he early dedicated his life to the liberation of his "land adored." At the risk of his life, and at the sacrifice of his career, friends and loved ones, he became the spokesman for the stifled grievances of the voiceless multitude, and thus became "the living indictment of Spain's wretched colonial system."

Rizal could have saved his life, as he had been warned by friends not to return to the islands. He could not be dissuaded, but before returning to Manila left a letter with a friend in Hongkong to be opened after his death, in which he wrote: "Gladly do I go to expose myself to peril, not as any expiation of misdeed (for in this matter I believe myself guiltless of any), but to complete my work and

myself offer the example of which I have always preached. A man ought to die for duty and his principles. I hold fast to every idea which I have advanced as to the condition and future of our country, and shall willingly die for it. I hold duties of conscience above all else. Besides I wish to show those who deny us patriotism that we know how to die for duty and principles."

While Rizal was in Europe working for Philippine reforms, the Spanish governor-general, to indirectly punish Rizal, carried on a relentless persecution of his parents and relatives in the Philippines, driving them into exile. To his parents Rizal left a second letter, saying: "Should fate go against me, you will understand that I shall die happy in the thought that my death will end all your troubles. Return to our country and may you be happy in it. Till the last moment of my life I shall be thinking of you and wishing you all good fortune and happiness."

Spain had meanwhile determined on having Rizal's life, foolishly thinking that if his voice was stilled agitation for the reforms he championed would end. Rizal was arrested on a trumped up charge of treason and condemned to death. But no sooner had the firing squad completed its work than the teachings of Rizal almost instantaneously became the passionate inspiration of the whole Filipino race. His unjust execution had simply transferred the intense patriotism of Rizal to the breasts of an entire nation of people. The Philippine nationalism of today dates from the sunshiny morning of December 30, 1896, when Rizal was led forth from his prison to willingly give, as he himself said, his life for his country's redemption.

While touring in the Philippines recently the conviction was ever present in my mind, and I could not throw it off, that the real inspiration as well as the leadership of the Filipino people in their present desire for independence is the spirit of Jose Rizal. The memory of Rizal and the desire for independence seem to be synonymous in the mind of the average Filipino.

Rizal is the inspiration of all classes, of old and young, of all the people; he is not dead, for his spirit is everywhere in that beautiful land. His picture adorns the homes of the poorest families; streets, avenues and cities are named in his honor, while his statue stands in the parks and public squares. In life Rizal was a beautiful character, kind and considerate of all, gladly giving his life for his country, and in memory he has become the national idol. With such a spirit as its national inspiration the Philippines can not help but reach heights now not dreamed of.

While awaiting death in his cell during his last night on earth Rizal wrote a remarkable poem, "My Last Farewell." He secreted the manuscript in an alcohol cooking lamp, where it was found after his execution. It follows:

### MY LAST FAREWELL.

By DR. JOSE RIZAL.

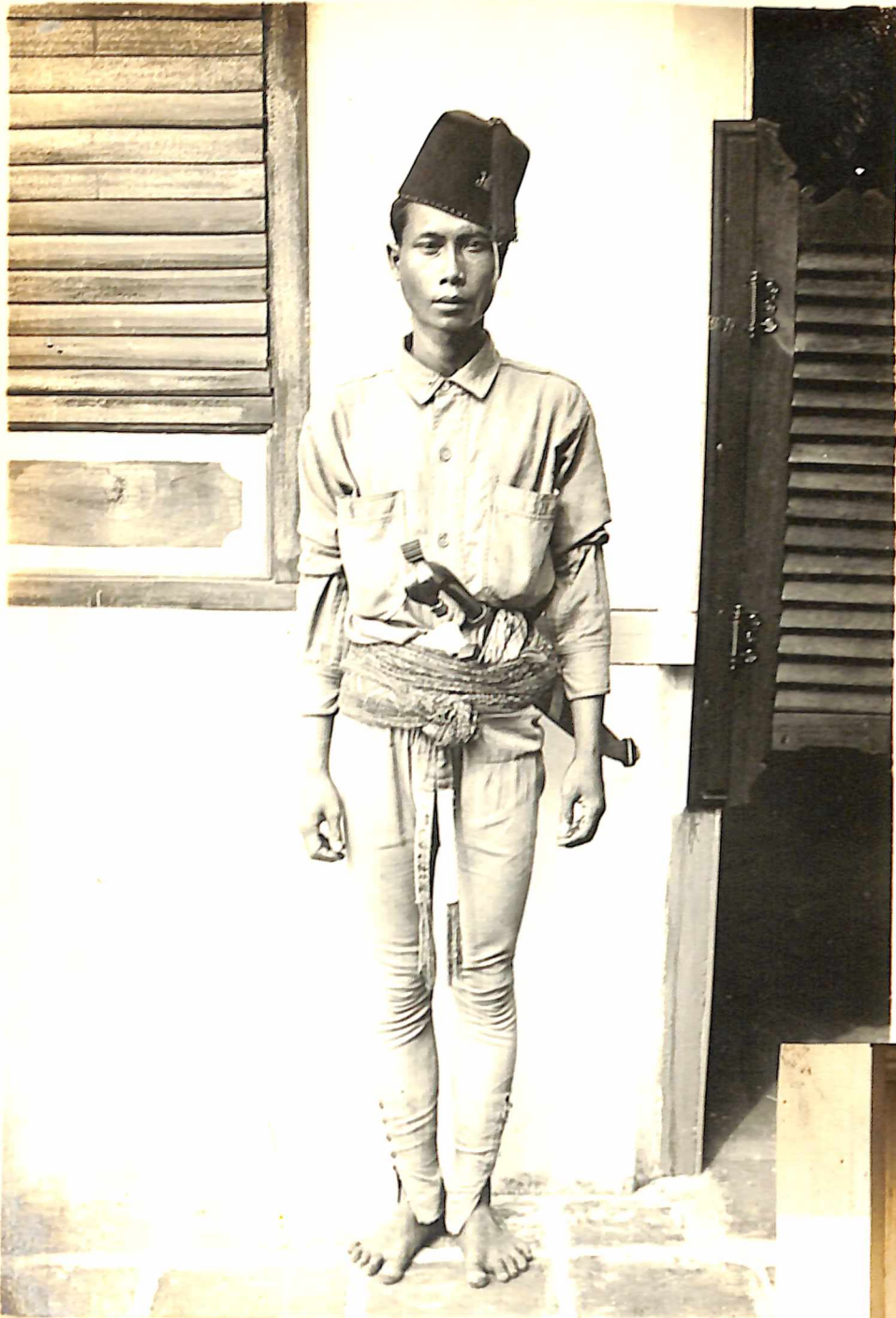
Farewell, dear fatherland, clime of the sun caress'd,  
And heavenward in purity hear my tardy protest;  
Pearl of the Orient seas, our Eden lost;  
Let some kind soul o'er my untimely fate cry,  
Gladly now I go to give thee this faded life's best,  
And in the still evening a prayer be lifted on high,  
Blest from thee, O my country, that in God I may rest.

Still would I give it thee, nor count the cost.  
On the field of battle, 'midst the frenzy of fight,  
Pray for all those that hapless have died,  
Others have given their lives without doubt or heed;  
For all who have suffered the unmeasured pain;  
The place matters not—cypress or laurel or lily white;  
For our mothers that bitterly their woes have cried,  
Scaffold or open plain, combat or martyrdom's plight,  
For widows and orphans, for captives by torture tried;  
'Tis ever the same, to serve our home and country's need.  
And then for thyself that redemption thou may'st gain.

I die just when I see the dawn break  
Through the gloom of night, to herald the day;  
And when the dark night wraps the graveyard around,  
With only the dead in their vigil to see;  
Break not my repose or the mystery profound,  
And perchance thou may'st hear a sad hymn resound;  
Pour'd out at need for thy dear sake,  
'Tis I, O my country, raising a song to thee.

My dreams, when life first opened to me,  
When even my grave is remore,  
My hopes, when the hopes of youth beat  
Unmark'd by never a cross or  
Were ever my loved face, O gem of the  
Let the plow sweep through  
in gloom, grief, from care and





A Former Moro Policeman, Jolo, Sulu.

# ANNUAL SALE

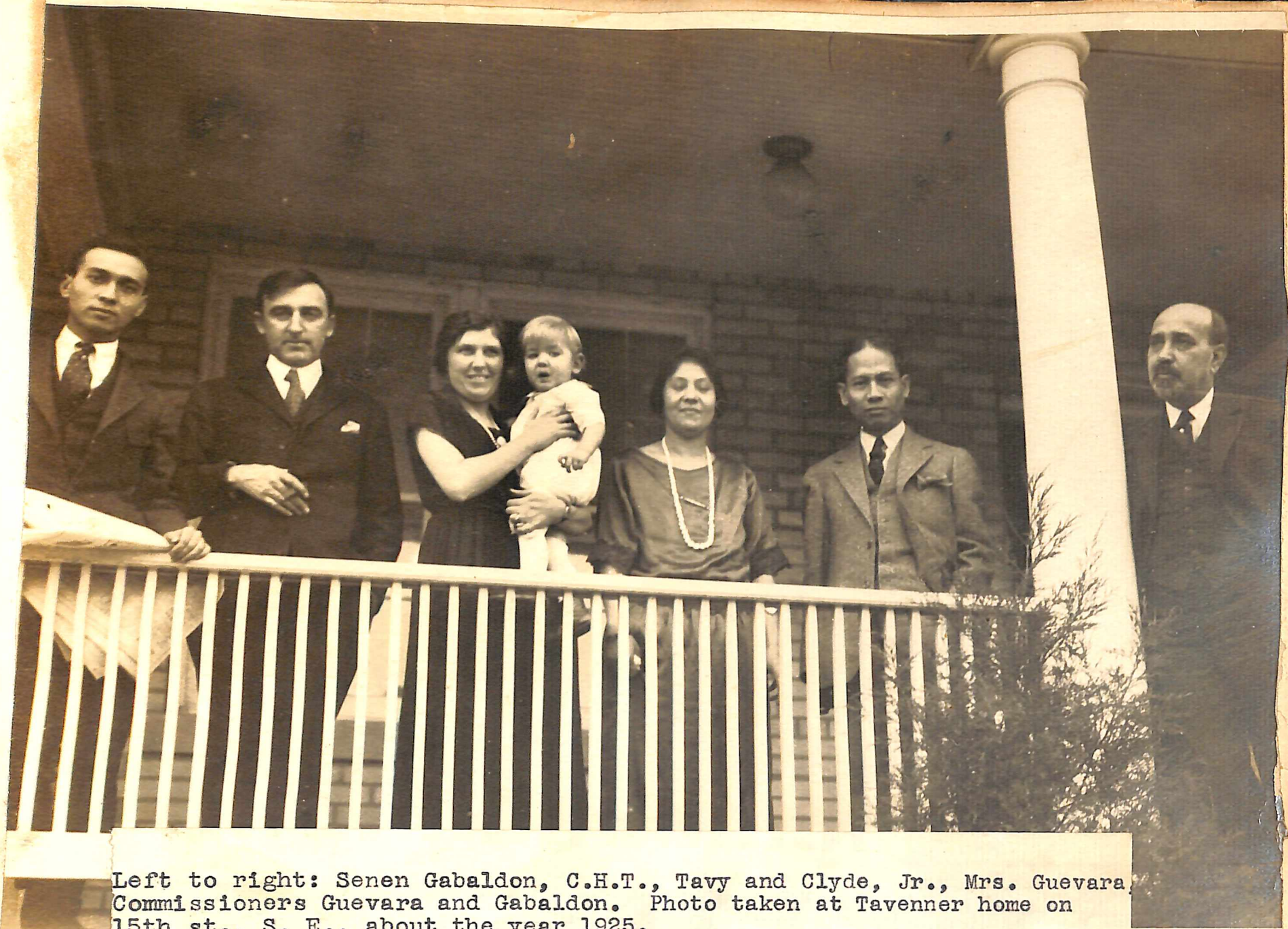
## NDAY V. 8th

splendid showing on



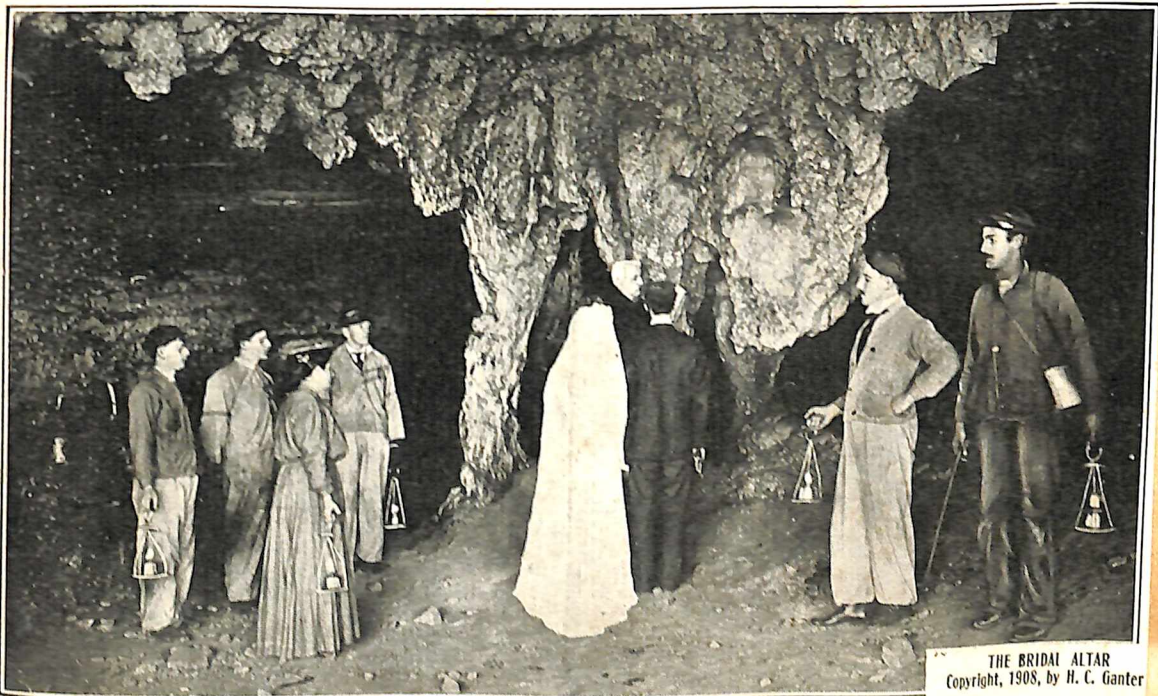
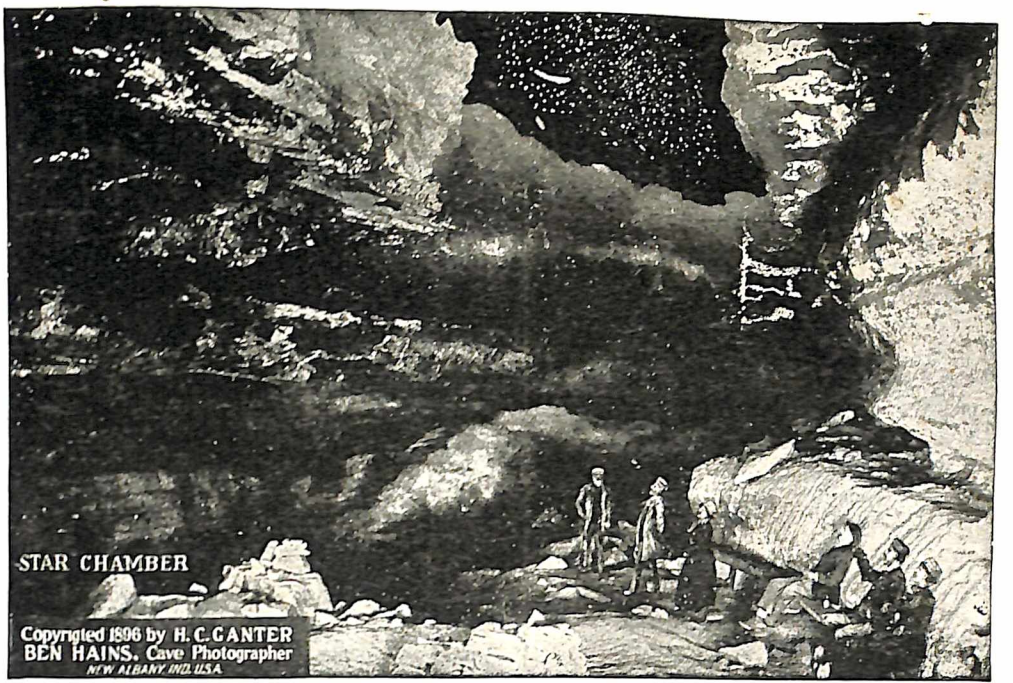
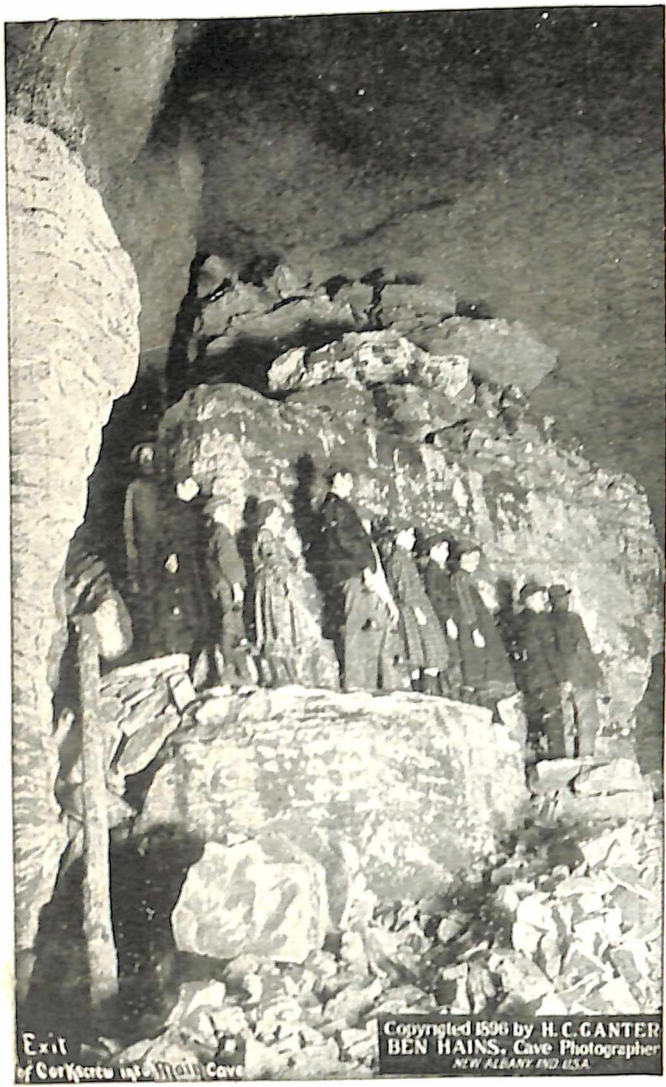
Pancho Villa, world flyweight champion. Photo taken in 1923 at his training headquarters at Pompton Lakes, N. J. CHT saw him win the world chmaopinship from Jimmie Wilde of England at New York on June 18, 1923. Pancho died of injuries received during a fight in California several years later.





Left to right: Senen Gabaldon, C.H.T., Tavy and Clyde, Jr., Mrs. Guevara, Commissioners Guevara and Gabaldon. Photo taken at Tavenner home on 15th st., S. E., about the year 1925.



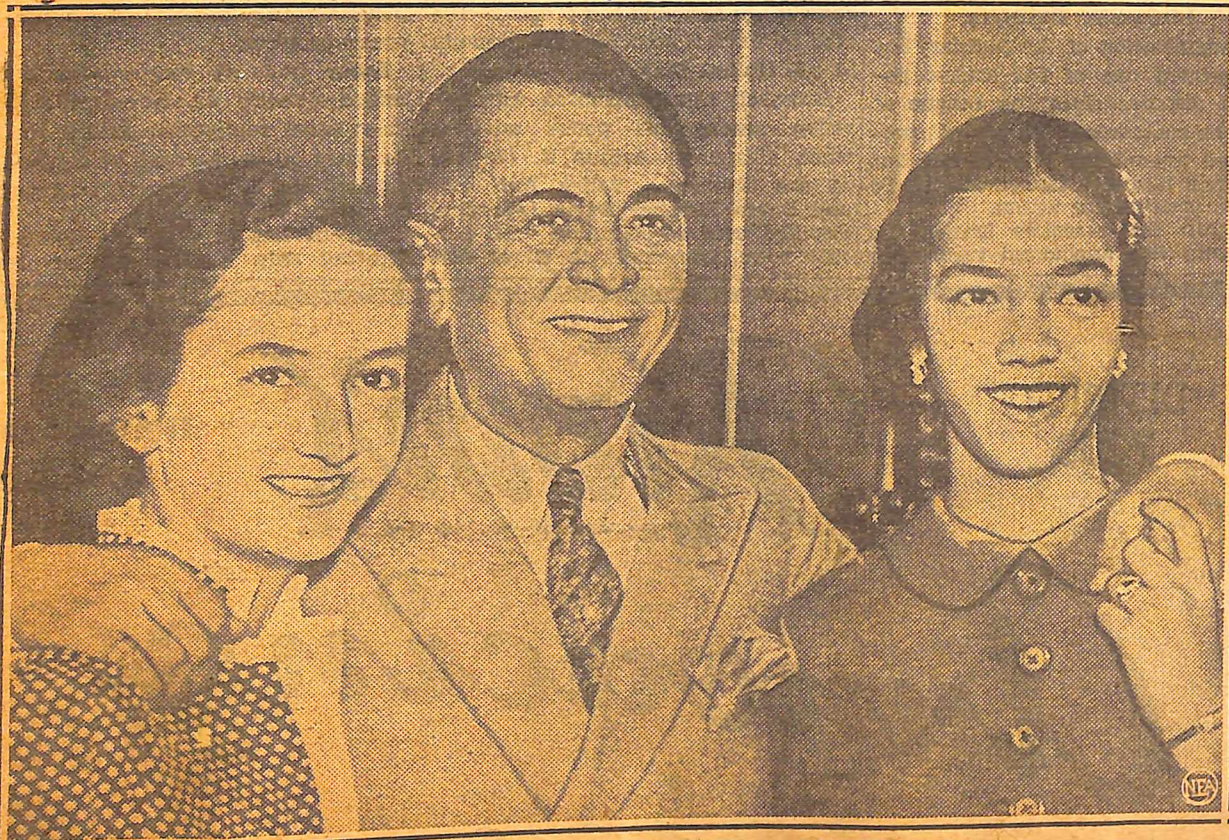






THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1937

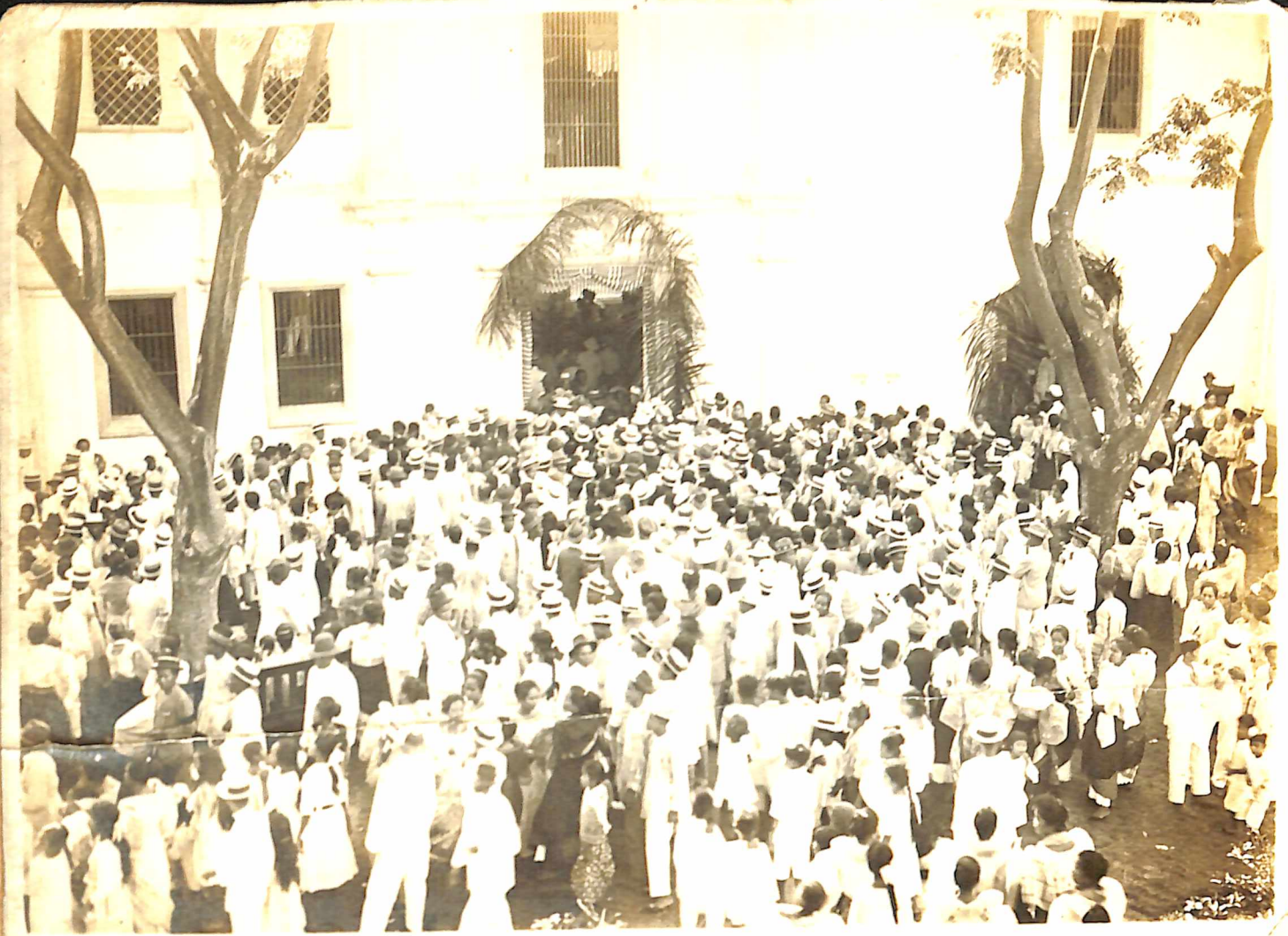
## Philippine First Family Visits U. S.



Before Manuel Quezon, first Philippine Commonwealth president, and his pretty daughters, Aurora (left) and Zenaida, get back to Manila, they will have seen a large part of the world. They are in the United States for a two-month stay while Quezon attends to official Philippine business.

Sen. Leonard Wood  
leaving P.I.  
for good





Woman's Section, Red Cross Parade, Manila

- 1 Wenceslao Ramoso
  - 2 Menelo Carlos
  - 3
  - 4 Pedro Guenera Jr.
  - 5 Manuel Tinio Jr.
  - 6 Pedro M. Syquia
- By Mariano Tinio

"Syracuse Campus"  
July 1923





Abano A. Zafra  
May 31, 1929.

Armed P. Zamora  
May 1, 1930

Vicent Corrado  
May 1, 1930

Pedro P. Semsem  
1126 Chapin St. S.E.,  
Washington, D.C.  
Tel. - AT. 5859.  
March 16, 1940

Dr. B. Garcia  
222 "C" St. S.E.  
Washington D.C.  
AT 5659.  
March 16, 1940



The Filipina Auxiliary of the American Red Cross.



The Typical Young Filipino Students  
the future statesmen of the Philippines



Normal Hall Red Cross Girls.



WAR DEPARTMENT  
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON

January 21, 1920.

Mr. Clyde H. Tavenner,  
Room 552, Munsey Building,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Tavenner:

I beg to advise you that the following message is contained in a cablegram just received from the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, dated January 19th:

"Tavenner, Philippine Press Bureau:  
Deeply appreciate your letter of December 8th."

I have been trying to get down to the Press Bureau to see you, but as soon as I get through with one stack of work another one presents itself, and consequently I am kept at my desk. I would be glad to have you drop in sometime and give me some Philippine news.

Very sincerely,

*L. V. Carmack*  
L. V. CARMACK,  
Chief Clerk.

*I am ~~going~~ going to drop  
in and see you shortly*

*M.*

"NO BACKWARD STEP"

At the Playhouse, 1814 N. St. N. W.  
Monday Evening, February 22, at 8:15 o'clock  
A Filipino Celebration of

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Hon. Sergio Osmena, President Pro Tem Philippines Senate,  
former Speaker Philippines House of Representatives.  
Hon. James A. Freer of Wisconsin  
Hon. Clyde H. Tavenner of Illinois  
Charles Edward Russell

Filipino Music by Filipino Musicians  
Come and hear the Philippines Question frankly Discussed.